36.T.48

BOSTON
MEDICAL LIBRARY
8 THE FENWAY

36.5.48

The Vice Commission of Philadelphia

A REPORT ON EXISTING CONDITIONS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE HONORABLE RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMISSION

1913

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/vicecommissionof0000unse

11459 Bnd

Copyright, 1913, by
The Vice Commission of Philadelphia
Wm. Clarke Mason, Chairman

36 J 48

CONTENTS

REPORT

PAGE

COMMISSION—Organization 2
Committees 2–3

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS 4–5

INVESTIGATION 5

EXISTING CONDITIONS:
Parlor houses 6
Call houses 7
Furnished rooms 7
Employment agencies 8
Massage parlors 8
Street-walking 8
Liquor licenses 8
Summaries of number of prostitutes 9
The District 10
Magistrates and Vice 10
Police, The responsibility of the 11
Men Solicitors 11
Night Messenger Service 12
Political Clubs and Vice 12
Railroad Terminals 13
Money spent on Vice 13
Man's share 15
White Slavery 16
Birthplaces of Prostitutes and First offenses 17
Causes for entering upon Immoral Life 18
Segregation 19
Places and Conditions responsible for the downfall of girls 21

PHILADELPHIA CONDITIONS AFFECTING CHILDREN:
Direct contact with, Knowledge, and Practice of Sex Vices 22
School Conditions tending to Degeneration of Character among children 24
Forms of Occupation and Risks 25
Economic and Social Background of Children 25
Suggestions and Recommendations relating to children 26

SEX HYGIENE AND SEX EDUCATION 29

VENEREAL DISEASE:
Hospital Facilities 31
Blindness of the newly born 32
Quacks, Nostrums and Advertising 32
Registration 33
Certificate of Health with Marriage License 33
Sexual Intercourse not necessary to health 34
Opium, Cocaine and "Knock-out-Drops" 34
Perversion 35

RESCUE AND REFORM 35

PAGE

LAW AND LEGISLATION:
Pandering, Procuring and Pimps ... 38
Letting or Keeping a Bawdy house or premises used for immoral purposes ... 38
Street-walkers—Soliciting for immoral purposes ... 40
Admission of Minors to places of amusement ... 41
Sale, use and administration of cocaine and other drugs and narcotics ... 41
Hospital facilities for the treatment of Venereal disease ... 42
The Courts and Vice ... 42

RECOMMENDATIONS, Summary of the more important ... 43

CONCLUSION ... 44

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:
Letters appointing Commission ... 49

APPENDIX B:
Typical Exhibits:
Parlor and call houses ... 53
Furnished rooms and hotels ... 55
Street-walking and soliciting ... 58
Money spent on vice ... 60
Saloons ... 61
Employment agencies ... 65
Railroad Terminals ... 66
Individual histories ... 67
Police ... 68
Men solicitors ... 70
Dance Halls ... 71
Children in Vice District ... 75
Children on the stage ... 76
Messenger boy service ... 78

APPENDIX C. Statistical Tables:
Table showing birthplace and nativity of 185 girls interviewed in institutions ... 84
" showing reasons why 66 girls interviewed in institutions came to Philadelphia ... 84
" showing present age of 95 girls interviewed in institutions, age when first sexual offense was committed and age when they entered life of prostitution ... 85
" showing wages received by 113 girls interviewed in institutions, from occupations engaged in before and after becoming prostitutes ... 86
" showing residence of 103 girls, interviewed in institutions, before becoming prostitutes and disposition of wages ... 87
" showing occupation before and after becoming prostitutes of 143 girls interviewed in institutions ... 87
" showing earnings of 63 prostitutes interviewed in institutions, compared with earnings in other occupations ... 88
" showing partner of first sexual offense of 136 girls interviewed in institutions ... 88
" showing civil state of 180 prostitutes interviewed in institutions ... 88
" showing reasons given by 150 girls interviewed in institutions for becoming prostitutes ... 89
" showing birthplace of 155 girls now professional and casual prostitutes ... 97

PAGE

Table showing reasons why 63 girls now prostitutes came to Philadelphia ... 98
" showing present age of 99 girls now prostitutes, age of first offense and age when entering life of prostitution ... 99
" showing wages of 73 girls before and after becoming prostitutes ... 100
" showing residence of 97 girls now prostitutes before becoming such, and disposition of wages ... 101
" showing occupation of 107 girls before and after becoming prostitutes ... 101
" showing earnings of prostitutes compared with other occupations ... 102
" showing disposition of earnings of prostitutes ... 102
" showing partner of first offense of 96 girls now prostitutes ... 102
" showing civil state of 147 prostitutes ... 102
" showing reasons given by 90 girls, now prostitutes, for entering the life of prostitution ... 103

APPENDIX D: Sex Hygiene and Sex Education:
The roots of prostitution as a social disease ... 107
Education of the young ... 109
Illustrations of the difficulties of mothers ... 112
Illustrations of perils in the early school life of children ... 113
Illustration of difficulties of youth and efforts to find help ... 115
Education of the adult community ... 118
A statement of the arguments for and against sex education of young children ... 119

APPENDIX E. Venereal Diseases:
Hospital Statistics ... 124
Venereal Infection in Hospital Cases ... 125
Analysis of 665 infected cases in hospitals ... 125
Sources of infection of hospital cases ... 125
Table I. Syphilis in Hospital Cases ... 126
II. Gonorrhea in Hospital Cases ... 127
III. Chancroids in Hospital Cases ... 128
IV. Syphilis and Gonorrhea in Hospital Cases ... 129
V. Analysis of Venereal Diseases in Hospital Cases ... 130
VI. Distribution of Hospital Cases as to age ... 130
VII. Analysis of Venereal Cases in Eastern State Penitentiary and distribution as to age ... 131
Statistics of venereal disease in the United States Army and Navy. 133
General statements as to venereal diseases ... 134
Hospital facilities ... 135
Blindness of Children (ophthalmia neonatorum) ... 136
Quacks, Nostrums, Advertising ... 140
Certificate of Health with Marriage License ... 140
Opium, Cocaine and Narcotics ... 142

APPENDIX F. Foreign Conditions:
London ... 144
Edinburgh ... 146
Christiania ... 146
Stockholm ... 147
Copenhagen ... 147
Berlin ... 148
Hamburg ... 152
Bibliography ... 153
The Morals Police ... 155
Venereal Diseases ... 156
Preventive Measures ... 156

PAGE

APPENDIX G. Acts Introduced by the Commission into Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1913:

An Act to make the letting or leasing of premises for immoral purposes a misdemeanor and to provide for the termination of all leases thereof 158

An Act to enjoin and abate houses of prostitution 159

An Act making it a misdemeanor to solicit, procure or induce another to perform any act of unlawful or unnatural sexual intercourse 161

An Act making the unlawful sale, possession or disposition of opium, cocaine, etc., a felony instead of a misdemeanor 162

An Act requiring general hospitals receiving state aid to provide a ward for the treatment of venereal diseases 163

Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
Dear Sir:

On the eleventh day of May, 1912, the Director of Public Safety suggested to you the appointment of a Vice Commission. Acting upon this suggestion on the last day of that month you appointed us such a Commission. In your letter to the Director you say, "there is no sadder problem confronting the citizens and officials of Philadelphia than that of vice,—there is none so difficult of solution."

We have found this statement to be the exact truth. It has been called the "Problem of the Ages," and so it is. When we entered upon the discharge of our duties it was without any settled notions or opinions; we had no theories to exploit; we knew as much about the social evil as the average citizen, which is practically nothing at all; we determined, therefore, to study the problem in all its phases and aspects, and to base our conclusions not upon prejudice,—religious, moral, or social,—but entirely upon the facts as we found them. The value of our report will simply be the worth to be attached to the recommendations of a score of citizens who have spared neither pains nor labor to reach sensible and practical conclusions after nearly a year of patient study.

We hope to arouse what is sometimes called the "public conscience." There are two ways of doing this: one, the sensational method—always economical of facts; it deals in startling statements, in abuse and vituperation, in adjectives of the superlative degree; effervescent in its inception, it is evanescent in its results; the other method is to let the facts speak for themselves—this will be our course. If these do not produce an impression, no mere word-painting will help them.

Our report is addressed to sane, serious-minded men and women who desire to better conditions in our own city; it is not addressed to those who take no interest in the subject, who think the least said and done the better, or who flippantly dismiss it.

At the very threshold of our labors we were confronted with the question of practical investigation here in Philadelphia; we read a mass of literature upon the general subject, the volume of which, both here and abroad, is very much greater than any one imagines; but, after all, this afforded no information as to local conditions. We, therefore, entered into a contract with the American Vigilance Association to supply us with trained investigators, both men and women—the same, in fact, who had had large experience in Chicago and other cities. They were at work here for five months; they came in close touch with the underworld,—in fact, were supposedly of it,—and thereby obtained valuable information; the wisdom of their employment has been fully justified by the results.

In addition to the reports of our investigators we have received much information and valuable suggestions from conferences held from time to time. Upon these occasions we met with municipal and government officials, educators, social workers, and institutional executives, members of the medical profession and of the judiciary. The Medical Committee received valuable aid from the physicians and chief of staff of the various hospitals and of the Department of Public Health and Charities, while the assistance of members of the staff of the District Attorney helped materially the Committee on Law and Legislation. We take pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness for this aid, and express to those who so generously gave it our sincere appreciation.

THE COMMISSION

The Commission organized by appointing a chairman, vice-chairman, a secretary and treasurer, the chairman appointing six committees, to each of which was assigned a field of investigation. The chairmen of these committees, with the officers, constituted the Executive Committee.

The committees and the definition of their duties are as follows:

Committee on Existing Conditions

Houses; assignation houses; hotels; manicure and massage parlors; tenement houses; kept women; relation of prostitution to crime; casual prostitutes; financial profit from vice; police regulation before and under the present administration.

Committee on Sources and Cause of Supply

The saloon and prostitution; sale of liquor to resorts; "white slavery"; the "cadet" system; "pimps"; agencies; immigrants; dance-halls; amusement parks; theaters and moving-picture shows; wages in stores, factories, and mills; excursion boats; housing conditions.

Committee on Children and Vice and Sex Education

Children and vicious environment; children and vicious knowledge; improper literature; children on the stage; sex hygiene and sex education.

Committee on Rescue and Reform and Influences for Prevention

Co-operation with employers; recreation opportunities; institutions, hospitals, and homes for reformed and sick prostitutes; maternity homes; homes for children of prostitutes; permanent detention for incurable cases; suggestions for remedial legislation.

Committee on Disease and Medical Questions

Harm done by venereal diseases; extent of venereal diseases; remedies; medical aspects of hospital relief of venereal diseases; registration of maternity hospitals, homes.

Committee on Law and Legislation

Laws of other countries relating to prostitution; extent of "police power"; laws controlling segregation, regulation, and registration in other cities; laws making venereal disease a contagious disease, subject to control by Board of Health; laws pertaining to hygiene, sanitation, and housing conditions; laws to prevent detention of prostitutes for debt; laws to reach the employment agent, "cadet," etc.; laws to prohibit the sending of messenger boys, etc., under twenty-one years of age to disorderly houses, etc.; laws regulating conduct of saloons.

When the work of the investigators was completed, their reports were carefully studied by each of the committees, which made separate reports upon the topics assigned to them. These committee reports were referred to the Executive Committee, edited, put in final form, and referred back to the Commission as a whole for approval, before submission to you.

Each deduction and statement has thus been passed upon by three committees, giving ample opportunity for the elimination of anything sensational or not supported by the facts presented by the investigators.

Our conclusions do not attempt to solve all the problems of private sexual immorality. Our investigation and this report deal chiefly with commercialized vice, and these two must not be confused. The one is individual, largely beyond police control, to be lessened only by education, moral training, and general social uplift. The other is a public evil, a menace to the community, and as such essentially a police problem.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

By our investigations we are led to the following definite conclusions:

Although the outward manifestations of vice in Philadelphia are less pronounced than formerly, there is no difficulty in locating street-walkers, houses of prostitution, hotels where no questions are asked, or saloons in which solicitation is permitted if not encouraged.

The Laws of Pennsylvania relating to vice, amplified as recommended by this Commission, will accomplish all that law can accomplish if faithfully enforced by the police department, the magistrates, and the courts, with equal rigor in their application to man and woman.

Toleration of prostitution by a considerable part of the community and the inclination of administrative officers to ignore laws relating to prostitution and substitute for them policies, or police regulations, conflicting with the laws, arise in large measure from the false but prevalent idea that prostitution is a necessary evil and that man is justified in the selfish gratification of his impulses by resorting to houses of prostitution, and in the sacrifice of women to that end. An equal degree of condemnation and the enforcement of the laws relating to prostitution so as to punish the man offender as well as the woman will go far to uproot this false idea. The proper instruction of youth in the home and by qualified teachers would establish the true idea of a uniform standard of morals for man and woman.

Until quite recently all effort at control of public prostitution has been focused on the woman. We find that we are dealing with

a problem more of men than of women. Commercialized vice is a business conducted largely by men, and the profits go mainly to men. Women are merely the instruments, and rarely receive more than a fraction of their wage. Eliminate the disorderly saloon, the procurer, the cadet, and the abnormal profits of the landlord, and a long stride is taken toward the solution of the vice problem—you have checked the supply and reduced the profits of the business.

Police action against vice should be confined strictly to the enforcement of the laws. The police have no other mission or authority in connection therewith. In this conclusion there is no criticism of the adoption by the present Director of Public Safety of temporary expedients to master a strongly entrenched situation. The appointment of this Commission was a response to his request for assistance in solving a difficult problem.

Segregation of vice, whether by statute or by police regulation, as a means of control of prostitution, or of its effects, is a demonstrated failure.

THE INVESTIGATION

We undertook the investigation of conditions existing in Philadelphia along the following lines: Houses and number of inmates, names of keepers and owners of properties, assignation houses, hotels, massage parlors, tenement houses, Turkish baths, kept women, relation of prostitution and crime, casual prostitution, financial profit from vice, vice and the liquor interest, landlords, street solicitation, the police, vice and the courts, vice and children.

It should be remembered, in this presentation of facts, that we did not begin our actual work of investigation until after the first of August, 1912, and that by that time the effect of the present r´gime had become very apparent in the vice district. Conditions were in a turmoil; prostitutes and madams were leaving town or moving to other parts of town, and all the pursuers of the vice business were agitated and in a state of great unrest. Our findings, as regards numbers of prostitutes, immoral places, earnings from vice, etc., are statements very much under the truth as the truth was before Director Porter began to act. Moreover, we feel that our estimates are too small, rather than too large, in spite of certain possible duplications in count, etc., not only for the reason given above, but also because, in a period of five months' active investigation, it was far from possible to ascertain anything like the

total number of people engaged in the business. The number of investigators was never more than three, and for most of the time two. Had we been able to employ more investigators, our figures would have been proportionately larger, and more of the less readily discernible facts, such as houses running carefully under cover, police connection, etc., would have been discovered.

Furthermore it is impossible to publish a complete record of our findings, because of the absolutely unprintable character of many of the facts, and of details which bear out these facts. The exhibits bearing out the truth of our statements are on file and are at your disposal.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Parlor Houses

Definition.—A parlor house is one where the entire building is devoted to the business of prostitution. It has a receiving parlor, where the inmates gather to receive customers. Generally a certain number of the women make this house their home.

During the course of our work our investigators visited and counted 156 different parlor houses in Philadelphia. Of these, 98 appeared upon the police list submitted to us by the Director. Our investigators counted 677 women in these houses, and estimated the number to be about 950. These houses are located chiefly in the Sixth and Eighth Police Districts. Many of them are, however, outside of these districts, and at least 45 per cent. of them were not upon the police list submitted to us. A further discrepancy between the police lists and our own findings is brought out in the number of women working in the separate houses reported by the police and reported by our investigators. In almost every case the police list reports a smaller number of women engaged than do our own investigators.

In practically all these houses our investigators were able to purchase liquor, in spite of the fact that both the law and the police orders prohibit the sale of liquor in disorderly houses. The ordinary price charged for a round of drinks was $1.00; generally two pint bottles of beer constituted the round.

In many of the parlor houses the girls do not wear street or parlor dresses, but the open kimono, the use of which is much more seductive and profitable.

In almost all the houses perversion is practised at the same price as the ordinary service.

Of the 156 houses, about 115 are $1.00 houses; the others are about equally divided between $3.00, $5.00, and 50-cent houses.

Many of the houses have printed cards which the madams and inmates give to visitors, and which are otherwise distributed for advertising purposes.

Call Houses

Definition.—A call house is one where the proprietor or proprietress calls or sends for prostitutes, generally using the telephone.

During the five months of our investigation our investigators visited 78 different addresses of "call houses"; 30 of these addresses were found on the police list—most of them are outside of the recognized "district."

Our investigators counted 124 immoral women in connection with these places, and estimated the number practising prostitution in this manner at 325.

The Commission has secured from some of the madams of these call houses a list from their call books or list of girls, with their telephone numbers, on whom they call for service to their men patrons.

The prices for service in these call houses vary from $3.00 to $15.00 or $20.00 for the girl, with a charge of $1.50 or $2.00 for the room. The most commonly charged price for the girl is $5.00, and for the room, $2.00.

Some of the call houses are difficult to distinguish from the parlor houses, because they sometimes have one or two girls who drop in regularly during the course of the evening to see if there is any business.

Liquor is regularly sold, generally at a cost of $1.00 per round of beer. Perversion is generally practised in these houses for the same price as regular service.

Furnished Rooms

During our investigation disorderly conditions have been found in furnished rooms at 76 separate addresses. Investigators counted 129 prostitutes in connection with these furnished rooms; 15 of these separate addresses appeared upon the police list; 61 did not appear; most of them were outside the recognized "district." Our investigator was directed to go to these places by prostitutes on the street, in cafés and saloons, and by bartenders,

waiters, etc. These rooms are used regularly by the street girls for their patrons, and there they await calls from their special customers and also from others sent to them by their runners.

Employment Agencies

Though unable to make an exhaustive investigation of employment agencies, we have collected sufficient evidence to warrant the positive statement that a number of them are recruiting places for the vice traffic. The licenses of these should be revoked.

Massage Parlors

We wish to call attention to the massage parlors, frequently cloaked under the name "manicure parlors," which exist in this city. These are too often nothing but cautious houses of prostitution, where both regular service and perversion are practised at varying prices. One Philadelphia newspaper, in its personal column, every evening prints a list of the advertisments of these places, and occasionally some of the more reputable papers contain a smaller list.

Street-walking

During the five months of our investigation our investigators have counted 1233 prostitutes soliciting on the street. They have themselves been personally solicited by 138. Street-walking was most noticeable along Girard Avenue, Columbia Avenue, Germantown Avenue, Ridge Avenue, and along Chestnut, Market, Broad, Oxford, Front, Callowhill, Arch, Race, Walnut, Filbert, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Streets.

Liquor Licenses

It is clearly the duty of the Department of Public Safety to endeavor to have revoked a number of licenses. Already action has been taken, with the result of closing several disreputable saloons. This good work should go on.

Investigation has shown that a large number of proprietors of saloons and hotels use their licenses unlawfully, and allow immorality of the most flagrant kind in their rear rooms and rathskellers. Soliciting by prostitutes is carried on in a great many cafés, and the waiters and bartenders, and often the proprietor, will direct customers to bed-houses and furnished rooms in their vicinity. Some saloons have bedrooms on the upper floors, and

many hotels, including even those which pass for reputable and expensive establishments, are extensively used as bed-houses. In these latter places the couples register as man and wife, and the rule requiring baggage is met by a dress-suit case, which is readily at hand in the parcel-room of the railroad terminal. Of course, the room clerk could easily discriminate between these couples and the legitimate customer, but the management caters to the business. Until recently cabaret shows were increasing largely all over the city. They are often a source of great danger to young girls, and are used for soliciting by prostitutes.

We have investigated rear rooms of 127 saloons and cafés, and have counted 813 unescorted women believed by our investigators to be prostitutes. In 52 of these saloon rooms our investigators were solicited by 91 different prostitutes for immoral purposes. These places were not included in the police list of immoral resorts.

Investigation was made of 62 disorderly hotels. The investigators were solicited by 46 prostitutes to enter these hotels for immoral purposes; all, or practically all, these hotels hold liquor licenses, and knowledge of their existence is equally accessible to the police as it was to our investigators.

Summaries

During the five months of the investigation our investigators have found a total of 372 different parlor houses, call houses, tenements, and furnished rooms in Philadelphia where immoral conditions are known to exist. In addition to this, they have visited 127 disorderly saloons where immoral and dissolute persons congregate, a total of 499 disorderly and vicious resorts known to exist in Philadelphia.

The total number of women believed to be prostitutes actually counted by our investigators in parlor houses, call houses, tenements, furnished rooms, hotels, in rear rooms of saloons, on the streets, and in miscellaneous suspicious places was 3311, located as follows:

In houses	1118
In saloons	813
On the street	1233
In miscellaneous places	147
Total	3311

If to this number is added the estimated number in houses and in miscellaneous places over the number actually counted, the total is increased to 3784. This includes a number of duplicates in the women from the saloons and from the streets, but we believe it is largely below the number of women engaged in prostitution in this city. It does not include the kept women, or the very large number of casual prostitutes, about whom no record could be secured.

The District

If by "segregated district" is meant a locality set apart under municipal sanction exclusively for the practice of this vice, there is no segregated district in Philadelphia. The locality in the Sixth and Eighth Police Districts of the city known as the Tenderloin, which contains by far the larger number of such resorts, and to which the sporting man is usually directed, is not segregated at all, because these houses are there mingled indiscriminately with dwellings of respectable people, whose wives and families constantly meet the inmates and their visitors at every turn. Indeed, so familiar have the children of this district become with the life of vice that our investigators were frequently accosted by small boys offering to show them a bawdy-house for a nickel. The school census shows that in 15 blocks of the more notorious streets of the city there are 1542 children between the ages of six and sixteen years, and a total of at least 2500 minors in these blocks. Newsboys and messenger boys plying their trade are constantly entering the district.

This condition has no parallel in any other city, so far as we know, and our investigators, accustomed as they were to the vice conditions of Chicago and New York, were astonished at the open association of the worst forms of vice and of innocence, and the certainty of contamination which must necessarily ensue.

Magistrates and Vice

We have been surprised and shocked by the very cordial relations between certain of our magistrates and the vile lot who run the prostitution business. Our investigators were introduced to some of these magistrates in the rooms of a political club by two notorious pimps. In making this statement we feel bound to add that such experience is in marked contrast to the attitude of certain others of our magistrates.

The real trouble, as we view it, in the case of the magistrates is that the office, as created by our laws, is quite as close to the criminal classes as it is to the people at large, whom it is intended to serve. It requires, therefore, a man of marked character as its incumbent, to keep it from being an adjunct to so powerful an influence as commercialized vice.

The Responsibility of the Police

The connection between the police and the business of prostitution, notwithstanding the great improvements effected by the present régime, is still an important factor in the situation. Apart from other considerations, it could not be otherwise, in view of the traditions so deeply implanted in the police force, and which will require more time, persistence, and patience to eradicate than have yet been applied. The cases are not general, so far as we have been able to ascertain, but rather sporadic, and it is our firm belief that while, in view of the terrible temptations to which an officer is subject, it may never be totally stamped out, it certainly will always accompany any measure of toleration of the evil, no matter how much such measure may accomplish in other particulars.

There has been a great deal of idle talk of the inability of the police to find immoral resorts. It is always easy to be blind to what one does not wish to see. It is an unthinkable proposition that any police officer does not know of the existence of an established immoral house on his beat. If he does not know, he should be dismissed for stupidity; if he does know and fails to act, he should be dismissed for inefficiency. If our investigators, all strangers in Philadelphia, could in five months unearth all the facts that we have in our possession, and which are at the disposal of the Director of Public Safety, it would seem fair to assume that a police officer could be familiar with what was happening in the restricted territory in his charge. It is doubtless true that in a large city many houses may be classed as "suspicious"; a competent officer will report his suspicions to his superior, to the end that further investigation may remove them or crystallize them into proof.

Men Solicitors

Attention must be called to the number of men in various legitimate occupations who make an extra profit on the side by directing men to houses of prostitution and call houses. Our investi-

gators have been continually thus solicited by men, and have been constantly able to secure information from them as to where to go for purposes of prostitution. Bartenders, hotel clerks, bell-boys, messenger boys, cab-drivers, chauffeurs, and waiters are the chief offenders in this respect.

Night Messenger Service

We particularly call attention to the condition of the night messenger service in this city. Young boys serve as messengers, and are admitted and sent into the worst places. Our investigators interviewed some of these boys; one of them told him: "Things are mighty dull now; it is all on account of that damn Blankenburg; he's closing all the houses up; it makes business bad for us." "Last year I used to make three and four dollars a night in tips alone." Again, "We messengers certainly get free shows; I go right up to the rooms."

The testimony before us on this question is unfit for publication, and shows the utter demoralization of boys of tender age. The telegraph companies which employ these little messengers and allow this sort of thing to go on are deserving of the severest censure. It is no answer to say that their officers do not know the facts; they must know them, or if they are in ignorance of them, they are purposely ignorant. We tell them that their messengers are going into places of vice and crime; that their morals are being ruined and their bodies diseased, and it is their duty to stop it. It may mean less profit from messenger service, but, as things stand today, these companies are allowing these boys to be morally ruined and to contract foul diseases, as appears from the boys' own testimony in our possession, in order that these companies may earn money. The pending Child Labor Bill, if passed and enforced, will protect them hereafter, but it will not extenuate or excuse the guilt of those who, for the sake of the business, have permitted the use of these children in so nefarious a trade.

These are the facts, and we would be recreant to our duty did we fail to state them in the plainest possible terms.

Political Clubs and Vice

Something must be said as to the close affiliation between certain political clubs and vice.

Among the worst dances which our investigators attended during the five months' investigation was a ball given by a political

club. Another such club is a "hangout" for politicians, barkeepers, pimps, etc. Our investigator was taken to this club by three well-known pimps. As they reached the club house one pimp approached the political leader of the district, who gave him five additional passes, "for the boys," to a house known as a notorious resort. About a dozen pimps and disorderly-house keepers were at the smoker on this evening. At this smoker our investigator again met a magistrate, who joined the pimps and our investigator at a table in the billiard room, and they had drinks together. They spent most of the evening together.

A bartender, whom we may call S, took our investigator to another political club. S is a precinct committeeman, and told our investigator that he shoved over 42 votes last election. At this club, while our investigator was playing cards with J and two other people, the telephone rang and J answered it. When he returned he said to one of the party, "go over to the station and pay Tony's girl's fine; she was picked up tonight." He then said to our investigator, "you see, that's the way I treat my friends." J said A was a good fellow, and he knew him when he was in the policy game. This evening, he said, A raided a bawdy-house, and the reason it was raided was to catch a certain magistrate who frequents the place. Investigator said, "It was a frame-up, then?" He said, "Sure! this judge is no good."

Railroad Terminals

Our investigations revealed the fact that the two railroad terminal stations are extensively used by men to pick up women and by prostitutes soliciting. We have approached the officials of both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads and had frank talks with them. They are quite as anxious as we to stop such practices, and were willing to adopt any suggestions we had to offer. From these conferences much good has already resulted. A railroad station is a very difficult place to handle, but we feel quite confident that neither time nor money will be spared to rid them of bad characters who have heretofore used them extensively

Money Spent on Vice

We have tried to make some estimate of the amount of money paid for prostitution purposes annually in this city. We realize that it is impossible to get anything approaching accurate figures, and even more impossible to get complete

figures. However, we have been able to secure, from several hundred prostitutes who are in institutions, or who are actively carrying on their business, and told their earnings to a woman investigator, supposed to be considering coming over from New York to open up for business in this city, statements of their average incomes, which we believe to be reliable. Moreover, our men investigators obtained, from a number of pimps and owners of houses of prostitution, complete statements of their income and expense accounts. Much of this was done in the course of a supposed business transaction, by which our investigator was to become either part or full owner of one or several possible houses for which he was bargaining. We have every reason to believe, therefore, that the information we have is reliable.

In view of the reports which we have in our possession, and which we have every reason to consider accurate, some of them being based on statements seen in account books kept by proprietors, we feel that it is fair to say that the average receipts of the parlor houses in Philadelphia are at least $300 per week. We feel this to be an underestimate, rather than an overestimate. In the 156 parlor houses visited by our investigators, the receipts on this basis would approximate $2,433,600 annually. This, it must be remembered, is the amount spent under an administration when all engaged in this business are complaining because of the small amount of money they are able to make in consequence of the pressure of the police.

In addition to the 156 parlor houses, our investigators have counted 78 call houses. The price of service in these houses is from $3.00 to $5.00, a much higher rate than that which is charged in the parlor houses. The price of drinks is higher, and there is a charge, also, of $1.50 to $2.00, commonly made, for the use of the room. We think that $7.00 per patron is a minimum estimate of the amount spent in call houses.

From personal testimony of our investigators, based on statements made to them by proprietors of these call houses, we are convinced that seven patrons per evening per house is a very conservative estimate of the use of the call houses. This represents a total expenditure of $300 per week per call house, or a total expenditure for the year of $1,216,800.

Furnished rooms and disorderly hotels which we have counted number 138. These are, however, chiefly used by the street prostitutes, and a better way of getting at the amount spent for

immoral purposes in them seems to be to estimate the amount spent on street-walkers and saloon solicitors, of whom approximately 2000 have been counted by our investigators during the five months. The earnings of 75 prostitutes interviewed in institutions showed that their lowest average earning from prostitution was $15 per week. The highest weekly earning reported was in two cases $200 per week, in 4 cases $150, and in 5 cases about $100 per week.

We think that $25 per week earnings from prostitution per prostitute is a minimum estimate. At the estimate of $25 per week per prostitute spent on street-walkers, and allowing for 2000 street-walkers doing business in Philadelphia, the amount spent per year on this form of prostitution would be $2,600,000.

This is an annual expenditure of more than six million dollars in this city for prostitution purposes:

Parlor houses	$2,433,600
Call houses	1,216,800
Street-walkers	2,600,000
Total	$6,250,400

We are thoroughly convinced that this is an underestimate rather than an overestimate. This money goes first to pay the expense of prostitution in the way of exorbitant rental charges to property-owners, in part to liquor interests, especially the brewers, who do not, however, charge houses of prostitution extra prices for the beer which they deliver to the houses, but they do deliver large quantities of beer to unlicensed places; in part to the madams and owners of houses, to furniture-dealers, to suppliers of clothes, to pandering lawyers, doctors, jewelers, to the city and county government in fines collected from the prostitutes, and to the girls themselves.

We call attention to the fact that the above gross estimate of money paid for prostitution in this city does not include the amount of money paid to the keepers of hotels and furnished rooms which cater to the trade of street-walkers and saloon solicitors, nor does it include the money spent in liquor for this class of prostitutes.

The Man's Share

It is cause for surprise to find how little of the money actually goes to the prostitute herself. The girl in the house commonly gets half of the money paid her for her services, with a commission

on drinks sold. In many cases—we believe in at least half—the girl gives up her share to a pimp or lover, who receives her earnings. The half of the money paid for service in houses of prostitution which apparently goes to the madam sometimes remains in the madam's hands if she be the actual owner and manager of the business, but more commonly, and in the majority of cases, it goes to her backer, pimp, lover, or husband, who is the business man and runs the business, collecting the earnings therefrom.

This division of income also occurs in the call houses and tenement houses. The street prostitutes apparently are freer from the necessity of giving up their earnings to pimps or lovers. Many of them do this, but most of them do not, but keep the money for themselves. Many of the street-walkers are so-called "casual prostitutes," working in legitimate labor during the day, and adding to their earnings from prostitution.

The whole system is one of commercialized vice, in which by far the greater part of the profit finds its way into the pockets of men. To the women it means perhaps a living wage, but certainly a ruined character and an early grave. That "the wages of sin is death" is nowhere more perfectly illustrated than in the career of the prostitute.

White Slavery

We have given consideration to the subject of so-called "white slavery." We have seen but little evidence, from the information presented to us, of the existence of white slavery in the bald and original meaning of that term; namely, girls held in actual physical subjection, forced by locks and bolts, by cuffs and blows, to lead a life of prostitution. We are not convinced that instances of this kind, especially among immigrant girls, do not exist; indeed, we have evidence of physical cruelty to girls by their pimps and lovers; but no instances of actual physical slavery have been specifically brought to our attention.

Plenty of cases, however, have come to our notice of white slavery in a more extended definition of the term. We believe that hundreds of girls are kept in Philadelphia in a life of prostitution because the escape from that life is purposely made exceedingly difficult. They are kept constantly in debt to madams and pimps. They are informed, and believe, that their immunity from arrest and imprisonment depends upon their keeping in with the madams, owners, and the police, who profess to have, and

indeed do have, influence, power, and pull. Their earnings are constantly taken from them by, or turned over by them to, their pimps and lovers, so that they have no money of their own. They are commonly terrorized by threats of physical punishment. All this constitutes for hundreds of girls a kind of white slavery that breaks down their will and courage and effectually prevents the success of any desire to quit the business.

In many houses the girl is never paid at all. The visitor purchases a check at the door, which is handed her for the service, and from the aggregate sum denoted by her checks are deducted by the madam the charges against her for board or lodging and articles of dress (all of which are purchased by the madam and sold to the inmate at a large profit), and thus she is often kept in debt. The madam is usually a favored prostitute who has been advanced by the male protector, who ultimately keeps the profit. In this way the girl loses her grip on life; she follows the line of least resistance, resorts to drugs and stimulants when the life palls upon her, and leans upon any man who will save her the trouble of looking after herself. She is, therefore, actually as much a slave as though under physical restraint, and as her early charm vanishes she sinks to lower stages of degradation. The girl who begins this life in a $10 house shortly ends it in a "50-cent joint."

The more we have studied the question, the more it has affected us with pity for the unfortunate girl whose early weakness has brought her to her sad condition, and indignation and loathing for the man who has taken advantage of it. She may indeed be vile, but she suffers the consequences, while he goes scot-free.

Birthplaces of Prostitutes and First Offenses

We have secured the following information about the birthplace of prostitutes, and their age, from investigation of some hundreds of cases of girls in institutions, and those interviewed while still in the practice of their business.

Of the 1201 prostitutes interviewed, 1068 were born in the United States; 133 were born in foreign countries. Of one group of 861 prostitutes, 742 were born in the United States and 119 in foreign countries. Of the 742 who were born in the United States, 527 were born in Pennsylvania and 215 outside of Pennsylvania. 214 were colored and 647 were white.

Of 244 prostitutes interviewed, 83 committed their first sexual offense under the age of fifteen years; 100 entered a life of prosti-

tution before they were sixteen years of age; of these 244 girls who were actively engaged in the practice of prostitution, 193 were under twenty-two years of age.

In another group interviewed, consisting of 99 girls, 66 committed their first sexual offense under the age of twenty, and 71 began a life of prostitution under the age of twenty-one years.

It is notable that the casual prostitute who has not yet become a professional, and who carries on her business clandestinely as a street-walker after the business hours of her legitimate occupation, is a very young girl, commonly under twenty-one. The older girls in the business, as hardened cases, are found both in the houses and on the streets.

Causes for Entering upon Immoral Life

We print, as an appendix to this report, many valuable tables. Our woman investigator interviewed 150 prostitutes now in institutions, and 108 now leading a life of prostitution but not in institutions. The results of these interviews appear in these tables. Of course, it may be said that 258 is not a very large proportion of the whole number; that is true, but they were typical cases, and are fairly indicative of the true situation, though allowance must be made for endeavor on the part of the victim to palliate or conceal her real motive.

Those interested in this most important question will find much food for thought in a perusal of these tables. Without attempting any scientific and strictly accurate classification, which, in the nature of things, is quite impossible, the causes may be summarized as follows:

Inadequate support	125
Lack of recreation	44
Lack of supervision and demoralizing surroundings	89
Total	258

We interpret "inadequate support" to mean that, in the judgment of these women, what they could have earned had they abandoned the life would not have sufficed for their maintenance. That so large a proportion of them deliberately sold their virtue at the start because of inadequate wages we utterly disbelieve. Not only is this disproved by the early age at which, according to our investigations, the average prostitute committed her first

offense, but it is absolutely opposed to the instinct of the sex. A normal woman values her honor as she does her life, and it casts an unwarranted aspersion on the thousands of young women who fill our factories, shops, and department stores, even to suggest that their virtue is dependent upon their pay. The direct source of this sin is lack of self-restraint, due largely to improper home surroundings and early training. It almost invariably begins in acts of indiscretion, which little by little lead, almost unconsciously, to self-abandonment, whether under impulse of passion or in pursuit of pleasure. Even after the first fall there is, as a general rule, no thought of a life of sin—the descent is gradual. Having crossed the line, the girl has less moral strength to meet the necessary sacrifices if she be poor, and, on the other hand, the allurement of the town, and perhaps fondness for dress, take strong hold, and so she gradually sinks to the level of prostitution.

It is quite true, even with virtuous girls, that the privations and the dreadful monotony of a life without any diversions, which inadequate means involve, serve to impair their physical and moral fiber so as to render it more difficult to resist the insidious allurements at hand, but it is a far cry from this to the deliberate sale of their virtue. Nevertheless, it is this consideration which involves the terrible responsibility of employers who, for the sake of inordinate profits, adhere to the standard of mere supply and demand in fixing wages, though it is but fair to add that it is by no means every employer who enjoys inordinate profits.

Segregation

The Chicago report well says: "One has but to read scientific works on the subject; to study the reports of international conferences held in Europe, and to hear the findings of careful investigators, to see the unreliability and futility of such a system, and to learn of its failures as a permanent institution wherever it has been undertaken in this country and abroad." Independent investigation of a member of this Commission in European cities and by several members in numerous cities of other States, supplemented by correspondence with the mayor or chief of police of many cities not personally visited, have given us definite information upon present conditions existing throughout the United States and abroad.

Segregation is ineffective—it segregates a small minority of the sexually vicious, can never isolate their diseases, and promotes

rather than reduces clandestine prostitution; it is confiscatory—lowering values of properties for reputable purposes; it is anti-social—forcing the families of the poor into evil associations; it is uneconomic—raising a crime to the dignity of a business through concentration, combination, and publicity; it is unethical—promoting the double standard of morality by the erection of a female lazaretto; it is mal-administrative, requiring official complicity in and partnership with an illegal pursuit to the sure debauching of police morals; it is inhuman—resting upon the assumption that prostitution is a natural and ineradicable feature of society.

So far as we know, every vice commission in this country has unanimously rejected it as we do now. It is neither more nor less than licensed vice. The people of Philadelphia may not know how to deal with prostitution, but of one thing we are sure, they are not going to say "it is all right if confined to certain localities." Some speak of "The Social Evil," and lay the emphasis on the word "social": we lay it on the word "evil."

When anything is proposed to check or reduce the social evil some one always inquires, what is to become of these women? We frankly answer at the outset that we do not know. Provision can be made for all who desire to abandon the life. But we ask some other questions by way of reply. Here is a trade in which several thousand women are engaged in this city. It is admitted by every one to be immoral and illegal, but waiving all questions of morality or legality, it is disease breeding; it is ruining the lives—the physical lives—of men and women and unborn children. Several hundred of these unfortunate people in this city will die this year, and, if nothing is attempted, their ranks will be recruited from others as yet untainted, in order to supply the demand next year and the years following. Is it rational that no effort should be made to abate this hideous evil because no one can tell just what is to become of the present lot of prostitutes? Are the health and the morals of the coming generation to be ruined because one is unable to find another place for those whose health and morals are already gone? To ask these questions is to answer them.

Some are wont to refer to "the social evil" as a "necessary evil." In our view, if it be necessary, it is not an evil, and if evil, it is not necessary. We are not foolish enough to suppose that any recommendations of ours, even if rigorously carried out, are going to reform any considerable number of the prostitutes now in Philadelphia—we are looking more to the future than to the

present; we want to prevent future prostitutes. A thoroughly vicious system must not be permanently perpetuated because no one is able to say offhand what is to become of those at present engaged in vice.

Places and Conditions Responsible for the Downfall of Girls

We have in our possession a mass of evidence showing that in saloons, cafés, restaurants, hotels, clubs, and dance-halls prostitution is being constantly engendered and fostered. To name such places in a public report would produce more harm than good.

So far as we can learn, there are no consistent, continuous, or effective measures at work to counteract, minimize, repress, or eliminate these sources of supply. The trouble seems to be that "everybody's business is nobody's business." Neither the agents of the law nor private agencies seem possessed of the necessary initiative or incentive to halt or to hinder.

Many public dance halls, moving-picture shows, and other amusement centers are the breeding-places of vice—the rendezvous of men who entrap girls and of girls who solicit men. Veritable orgies are described as transpiring in some of the clubs. The proprietors of these places are known to abet these vicious practices, and in many cases to derive large revenues from them. Policemen have been seen in attendance, but have done nothing to enforce the authority of the law. We urge more energetic exercise of the power vested in the Mayor for the control of amusements.

The public parks are among the worst places. The recesses of Fairmount Park are frequented throughout the summer season by men and women who are seen to enter and depart at all hours of the night. A more thorough lighting up of the dark places, a more complete police patrol, and even a "rounding up," after a certain hour, would be effective. A conference with the park authorities should be held, to bring about more effective supervision.

The value of the Public Recreation Movement cannot be too highly commended. It is one of the most practical agencies working for the prevention of demoralization among the young. The fact that the playgrounds and public school buildings halt their beneficent control of youth on the one free day of the week, Sunday, seems to us deplorable. It means the withdrawal of one of

the most effective means of moral training at a time when it might prove most serviceable. We heartily commend all the efforts seeking to win the co-operation of all the religious agencies of our city in the plan for properly supervised play at such time and under such guidance as shall in no wise infringe on worship and the good order of Sunday, but will serve to prevent existing conditions which fill the juvenile courts on Monday mornings.

In the appendix a number of valuable documents and tables will be found setting forth the large part played in causing prostitution in Philadelphia, as elsewhere, by economic conditions. A valuable series of tables has been compiled by our agents.

Further light is thrown upon the economic situation as a cause of prostitution by the Federal Reports of the Women and Child Wage-earners in the United States, Vol. V.

In this matter we rejoice to report a forward movement of great and hopeful significance to Philadelphia. The "welfare work" and "social service" departments inaugurated in the great industrial and mercantile establishments mark a new era in the relationship of employers and employees. We beg to record our heartiest commendation of these voluntary efforts, and to urge their adoption and fuller development throughout the city. It is in the power of our great industrial corporations to extend these measures, both as measures of efficiency, yielding production advantageous to themselves, and also as patriotic measures looking to the moral health of our people and the prevention of evil.

The housing conditions in portions of our city are such as to make it almost impossible for a child to grow up in a clean, modest, self-respecting manner. The living conditions are often so congested that nothing short of the moral heroism of a saint is required in a little girl to combat the temptations and the assaults that conspire against her chastity. The reports of the Housing Commission give a sad revelation of these conditions. We recommend that the efforts of that and kindred agencies to rectify these ills be vigorously furthered.

PHILADELPHIA CONDITIONS AFFECTING CHILDREN

Direct Contact With, Knowledge, and Practice of Sex Vices

The residential quality of our city's so-called vice district has been visualized in a detail map. By coloring the known houses of

prostitution it is at once apparent that the Tenderloin notably fails to separate "bad" houses from those occupied by ordinary family groups which the adjacent sporting houses harden and corrupt. An estimate shows 2570 minors in the district, of whom 1542 are children of school age.

The dissemination of vicious knowledge is accomplished almost as by a miasma in the air. The early independence of children in recreation and money-making, the life of the overcrowded home, and the street allow no ignorance of evil. Innocence of its taint can exist only by a seeming miracle. Our investigations show the "movies," the slot machines, the postal, the printed leaflet, the low theaters (for actors and audience), the street trades, obscene writings passed from hand to hand, all playing their part in keeping vicious knowledge alive among very young children. In the night messenger service and in the use of children on the stage we have two occupations which serve directly, and without any significant exceptions, as training schools of evil knowledge and vicious practices.

Depraved practices that have come within our knowledge include: Familiar and general obscenities, such as wall writings, notes in school, vile language; the teaching of sex acts to little boys and girls by older children among school acquaintances; the corruption of hundreds of young boys for the use of perverts. "Numbers of boys in knee pants are commercializing themselves openly on our streets for the practice of perversion." This use of boys from eight to fourteen has developed in the past five years to an appalling extent. Centers of infection, both places and individuals, are found scattered in various parts of the city. It is hard to see how this can be effectively dealt with. The Child Labor Laws contain some provisions intended to effect improvement. The seriousness of the situation can hardly be overstated. Even the name and character of this unnatural form of vice are probably outside the knowledge of a majority of the city's people. Yet it has grown to such proportions as to be a present risk to every boy in street trades and to many others throughout the city. There is found also the use of drugs among children, —alcoholic drinks, tobacco, and cocaine,—and the use of gasoline inhaled from rags dampened in the gasoline of the street lamps in courts and alleys, and in the outlying sections of the city, to produce a "drunk."

The venereal morbidity among children cannot be presented

statistically, but it has many victims, both by direct infection and by inherited defects—blindness, paralysis, feeblemindedness, imbecility, congenital malformations, and syphilis, organic diseases transmissible to the third and fourth generations.

School Conditions Tending to Degeneration of Character Among Children

While our high and normal schools have given, of very recent years, a limited amount of instruction planned to increase intelligence and safeguard conduct in sex matters, the elementary schools avoid the subject entirely. Physiology, anatomy, and hygiene are formally taught throughout the last four years of the grammar grades, but no reference is made to reproduction, the care or misuse of the sex organs, their functions, or the social dangers of sex. If there is any power in the schools to aid systematically in the unfolding and growth of the child's most important physical and emotional endowment, this power is as yet latent. The importance of sex in life experience seems to have influenced the curriculum not at all. Of course, many wise and skilful teachers are exercising a beneficent influence, but many more are neither wise nor skilful in meeting children's needs. Their offenses, when too open to be ignored, are rebuked and punished; but only in the rarest instances are the children shepherded and guided and so saved from offense. Our investigations establish the fact that but few children in their school associations escape some knowledge of obscenity.

Not more than 3 per cent. of the children entering our public schools (those, namely, who reach the last year in the high schools) are touched by the teaching which the curriculum now includes regarding reproduction, sex interests, duties, and dangers. Approximately 68 per cent. attain thirteen or fourteen years of age and begin wage-earning with never more, and often less, preparation for life than is given in the grammar grades.

We esteem it important that all higher educational institutions in which teachers are prepared for service shall furnish courses providing a working knowledge of the phenomena of sex among young children and adolescents, and increasing alertness and skill to discern the needs of the sexually abnormal child, both that he may be cared for individually and that he may not be a focus of infection among his schoolmates.

One strikingly harmful influence in our school conditions is found in this, that 13,000 children in our lower grades are given

schooling only fractionally on the half-time system. This situation tends to create a steady drift toward truancy, street life, and criminality.

Forms of Occupation and Risks

Mills, factories, stores, the stage, domestic service, offices, and street trades are all full of danger, physical and moral, for children beginning peddling or wage-earning from eight to sixteen years of age. An occasional newsboy may be found under eight years. From the girls come the recruits for the ranks of the prostitutes; from the boys, the victims of the perverts and a high percentage of criminals and vagrants. Among working-boy delinquents, a United States Government report (Senate Document No. 645, 1910) indicates that 75 per cent. are in the age group thirteen to fifteen years; of working-girl delinquents, 86 per cent. are in the fourteen- to sixteen-year group.

General criminality among children has risen to its highest known level with the industrial development of the nineteenth century, and is most acute in cities, with their general degrading conditions at home, in work, and in recreation, for large groups of their wage-earners. To both sexes may well be applied the words used of girls by Police Commissioner O'Meara, of Boston:

> "They are prepared for semi-professional immorality by lack or disregard of religious training; by early contact with the vicious in speech and action; by the need of money to spend for necessaries, or more often by the craving for means to buy better clothes than they can afford; by flashy public entertainments and reading matter which rouse their bad instincts, teach them the forms and methods of vice, enlarge upon its rewards in money and luxury, stimulate vanity, idealize the unchaste, and by coarse picture and printed sneer degrade the home and caricature the relations of husband and wife. The transition from a virtuous life to a life devoted wholly or in part to mercenary immorality, the only kind with which the law and the police have much to do, is rarely sudden. Almost always there is a preliminary corrupting process of the kind just described, with longings for luxuries, excitement, and 'good times.'"

Economic and Social Background of Children

The strongest support for the idea that prostitution roots in low wages is found in a study of the annual wage incomes of men rather than statistics of the weekly wage of young girls. We

cannot too strongly voice our conviction that prostitution is chiefly a family and community, not an individual, responsibility. Any large body of wage-earning families, if dropped below a now fairly well-defined standard of living, speedily becomes a seed-bed for the nurture of the inefficient and criminal individuals who are the bulk of the goods on sale in the business of prostitution. With low income belong overcrowding, bad sanitation, anemia, degenerating amusements, a shortened term of education, religious decay—all the conditions which work directly against health and decency; which corrupt the general morale of life among both children and adults as to modesty, reticence, cleanliness of mind and person, reserve or control of action; which make it almost surely a losing fight to try raise a family of children to decency as it is understood among thoughtful wage-earners.

Large groups of men in Philadelphia earn annually a wage about $200 below the amount estimated as a "living" wage in this city for a family of father, mother, and three children. *Such a family status as to income insures deterioration physically and socially for the individual and for the family as a unit social group. Exceptions to this truth are negligible.*

Suggestions and Recommendations Relating to Children

The protection of children has been mainly a function of the home. Their civil status was first established as an expression of the property rights of fathers. Changes have come by way of modifying this principle to prevent it from safeguarding a father in cruelty or exploitation, and to secure for mothers, as an increase of their "rights" under the law, a larger influence in the child's life. Within the last century there emerges a doctrine of the civil status of children based upon their own rights and the State's responsibility for attending to the quality of its citizens. This amounts to an about face in that it subordinates any given generation to the service of the next succeeding one. These conceptions seem fitter to conserve the race interests.

In working out customs and laws from this starting-point, the best lead is a study of the elements of protection for children in good homes; that is, in homes which, as types, have proved themselves capable of producing children of satisfactory quality. The principles of home and parental care cannot anywhere be dropped from child life. If children are to be in the streets, the streets must be made a safe place for children. If they are to be

in mills, factories, and stores, these must be arranged for them. This principle was disregarded, with hideous consequences, when children were first used in machine industry. It is slowly winning recognition and embodiment in practice. We offer here some suggestions for its further application:

(1) In Street Conditions.—The increase of general police efficiency in relation to children. Policemen are usually fathers or brothers. They could be taught to extend their domestic goodwill to the children on the street, and in their examinations child life on the street could be made a subject of some moral weight. It is not impossible that in districts where the streets must involve special perils for children, the river-front region, with its shifting groups of sailors, or the amusement parks and excursion steamers, an experiment with women policemen on beats might develop methods of great value in child protection. This would have some likeness to the work of the present probation officers, but the keynote would be care of the environment of all children on the beat, rather than the reform of delinquent individuals. Guardians of the place, rather than of the peace, such women would be, and they would exclude from their areas illegal corrupting agencies, as a mother tries to do within the walls of her domicile. Adequate, even extravagant, lighting of all streets, courts, and alleys is a most necessary safeguard to children's moral habits.

(2) In Amusements and Recreations.—Here children need widening of decent opportunities; the supervision and personal presence of adults interested in their manners and morals; the development of the character-training qualities latent in recreation. Here certainly policewomen or guardians would have an undisputed usefulness.

(3) In Wage-earning Occupations.—The interests of children demand: A wider development of the social service idea in industrial establishments; a wider application of the principle of exclusion of children from all night-work; the establishment of an age standard for street trades; the exclusion of minors from the night messenger service; the exclusion of female minors from the burlesque stage, which more than any one occupation leads directly to vicious living and prostitution. The argument need not be based on moral dangers only. The physical injuries and risks are sufficient.

(4) In Legislation.—The State laws relating to children have

been published. Agencies working in children's legal cases agree that a thorough revision and codifying of these laws are a present need. Considering the enormous importance of sex offenses in the life of a girl, a penetrating examination of the laws on that subject, and a critical analysis of the principles on which they are based, are called for. The reasons for the great difficulty often experienced in securing convictions and serious sentences for sex offenses against girls should be discovered. Do we need a changed standard of evidence in such cases? Further, can we not find some defensible position for "age of consent" legislation? We suggest for consideration this: that in any State the "age of consent" shall not be lower than the age at which a girl may legally marry without her parents' consent. This might transform age of consent laws into a protection for children, instead of a protection for licentious men and seducers. Again, there is something essentially rotten in the "previous bad character" principle as a safe retreat for licentious men in their misuse of girls. One man corrupts a girl. She is usually from fifteen to seventeen years of age. He is usually between twenty and thirty. Every other man is, because of this, given a large degree of safety in misusing her. Every misuse increases the safety. The girl is destroyed. The men continue the same course with other individuals. There is a point here which is exceedingly complicated. The principle of cumulative seriousness of offense through repetition ought not to be so entirely lost, however, on the masculine side of the wrongdoing.

(5) In Education, Especially in Interest of Children Going Early into Wage-earning. The principle of social service might be helpfully extended by having in the schools women specially qualified for the task of social supervision. They would do case work with individuals, have knowledge of home conditions of special children, etc. This would provide protective and stimulating care for individuals who are below the average, physically and socially, and would decrease risk from foci of infection as to manners and morals among the children. Many times a teacher is unable to cope with particular cases, even when the need is clearly seen. The presence of a social service colleague would relieve the teacher from a burden which hardly belongs to the academic task, and would make the ordinary grade teacher more alert in reporting the difficult child. She would have the double motive of helping the child and of smoothing her own path.

Such a social service schoolwoman might be charged with the task of instructing every child taking out working papers in the occupational and social risks of the early wage-earning years. Some such work as this, perhaps by one of the Bureau staff, might be tried out at once by the Bureau of Compulsory Education when it issues work certificates.

Sex Hygiene and Sex Education

The vice problem has been characterized as physical, social, and ethical. These words necessarily carry with them the implication that it is also an educational problem. At present it seems to call for immediate and vigorous efforts to inform the adult community as to the facts of personal and social sex hygiene and pathology. The last ten years have developed a considerable literature of the subject, have tested some effective practical educational methods, and have begun the work of destroying prudery and prejudice as obstacles to progress. We reserve for the appendix a somewhat general statement of present-day theories, conditions, and tendencies in the educational field as regards this subject. It is the most difficult and the most fruitful ground being worked today in the interest of destroying at its root the poison growth of public vice. We make here some practical suggestions to those who believe, with us, that a fuller knowledge of sex laws, and of their ramifications in family life and society at large, will be of incalculable value as a safeguard against the social disease of prostitution.

That parents and educators strive earnestly to develop definite methods for giving the home and school life of younger children a more positive influence than at present toward sex decency in feeling and action.

That unclean birth and physical handicaps should be guarded against:

(1) By clear teaching as to the change of scientific and traditional estimate of chastity, and the hygiene and pathology of sex, both within and outside of wedlock.

(2) By correction of the practice, among physicians, of keeping married women who are under treatment for venereal infection in ignorance of the causation, nature, and effects of their condition.

(3) By the cultivation of a sentiment, professional and lay, in favor of making venereal diseases reportable

and subject to such regulations as are now used to control less serious contagious diseases.

(4) By warning against malpractitioners.

(5) By preparation of leaflets, pamphlets, etc., for popular distribution.

(*a*) For those receiving marriage license.

(*b*) On prenatal care of mother and child, with emphasis on the conjugal duties of the father at this period, which fathers too little recognize.

(*c*) On care of infants for the first five years of life, especially emphasizing dangers of and safeguards against infectious diseases.

(*d*) On the care, both physical and mental, of adolescent children.

That churches, schools, universities, extension societies, educational associations, and individuals should spread ideas affecting sex understanding and conduct. As examples of topics based on such ideas, now obscure in the mass mind, but meriting widest dissemination, we instance:

(1) History of marriage and development of the home.

(2) The development of the care of children as the highest race achievement.

(3) The use of children in modern industry; the hope of their elimination from the economic field.

(4) The causes of poverty; its effects—"the destruction of the poor is their poverty"; the hope of its cure as a social disease.

In making the suggestions along the lines of sex knowledge and sex hygiene to such extent as any unanimity of opinion permits us to advocate them we do not wish to be understood as underestimating the value of religion and morals in the solution of the problem of sex. It goes without saying that religion in its influence upon the human will by the inculcation of the virtues of modesty and self-restraint underlies all measures looking to the protection of the young against the sex danger.

VENEREAL DISEASE

We have studied the question of venereal disease especially with reference to our own city, and our recommendations will be based upon our findings as to local conditions, although we have gathered together other statistics from outside sources. Free use has been made of the best advice obtainable in this city from those best qualified to speak—a large number of the most eminent

specialists have been consulted, and their views have naturally had great weight in determining both our findings and our recommendations. We call attention to the tables of statistics printed in the appendix; we believe that, so far as is possible, scientific accuracy has been obtained.

Twenty-nine hundred (2900) persons were examined in a period of a day at the various hospitals in this city, of which 1574 cases were in the Philadelphia Hospital; the collected data were tabulated and arranged by the Bureau of Municipal Research, and are appended to this report.

Venereal diseases start in prostitution, and thence spread through the community.

The Committee of Seven, of the New York County Medical Society, 1901, reports 243,000 venereal disease cases treated that year, while all other communicable diseases totaled 41,585. Judging from these figures, morbidity from venereal diseases is six times greater than all other communicable diseases combined.

The startling statement is made that every prostitute, public and private, acquires venereal disease sooner or later; hence all of them are diseased some of the time, and some of them all the time. A distinguished physician in New York reports that in his private practice, out of 1429 cases of gonorrhea, 74 per cent. were infected by prostitutes.

Hospital Facilities

We cannot too strongly emphasize our opinion that by far the greatest aid to the lessening of venereal diseases in this community, and in fact the principal key to the situation, is the giving, by the State, of suitable facilities for the treatment and cure of such diseases.

At present in Philadelphia there is only one hospital where any ward is established and maintained for their treatment—the Philadelphia General Hospital. There is no city laboratory equipped at present for the determining of venereal diseases. Dispensaries are woefully inadequate, and though nearly every hospital has one, they are obviously unable to continue treatment to the necessary limit for cure.

Venereal diseases need careful, scientific, and in many cases long-continued treatment. The average patient ceases treatment often, by permission of the unskilled practitioner, when the visible

signs of his diseases have disappeared, although still a dangerous source of infection.

As a source of infection spreads by geometric progression, or, to use the more familiar illustration, like the branches of a tree, it is obvious that early and skilful treatment is absolutely necessary for the protection of the community.

The most recent experience would seem to show that, if syphilis is properly treated immediately after the appearance of the initial lesion, and while the disease is still incipient, it can be more effectively eradicated. If, however, it is allowed to go for long without treatment, a prolonged course of treatment extending at times over years, is necessary for a cure. What stronger plea than this could be urged for suitable hospital facilities.

There is but one hospital in Philadelphia to the wards of which sufferers from venereal diseases are admitted. All general hospitals receiving State aid should be required to provide for such patients, and we have recommended an act of Assembly requiring the establishment of such wards.

Blindness of the Newly Born

This frequent by-product of venereal disease is worthy of special attention, in that it affects the innocent and condemns them from birth to all the miseries of blindness. An eminent Philadelphia ophthalmologist says that 33 per cent. of all blindness in blind asylums and schools is due to ophthalmia neonatorum, of which 60 per cent., or one-eighth of all this blindness, is directly due to gonorrheal infection. That this blindness is so easily preventable only adds to the pathos of the present situation.

The powers of the Board of Health should be enlarged to suitably enforce the treatment of eyes of the new-born so as to prevent blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum and require that the presence or absence of such disease and the treatment administered, if necessary, be entered on regular form of birth certificate.

Quacks, Nostrums, and Advertising

The harm done by quacks, quack nostrums, etc., is not to the individual so much as to the community. The individual suffers from unskilful treatment and has his money taken under false pretenses, but the community suffers in that often the patient is discharged as cured while still a source of infection, or because his money has given out, and this infection is spread, perhaps

innocently or unwittingly by the patient, causing the many cases of infection of innocent wives.

The laws on the subject should be more strictly enforced, and strong laws be enacted against public advertising of venereal disease nostrums through newspapers, anatomical museums, and the like.

The result of the treatment by quacks is to defer rational treatment until the disease has progressed far.

State supervision, the closing of the United States mails to such advertisements and literature, alleviate the serious harm, but the most effective method thus far discovered is to give the public the facts in regard to them.

Registration

The compulsory registration of venereal diseases appeals to us as theoretically and logically a necessary requirement, to be controlled either by State laws or by rules of the Board of Health.

Direct testimony as to how this can best be brought about is very meager, the laws affecting New York City and Portland, Ore., being of too recent enactment to have clearly demonstrated their effectiveness, and there is considerable testimony from specialists in venereal diseases and others as to the serious difficulty of enforcement of such regulations.

We therefore do not feel that we are justified in going further than to recommend to the organized physicians of this city that rules be framed and submitted to the State legislature or to the Board of Health for enactment providing for reports by physicians to the health authorities of the cases of venereal disease treated by them, as is done in the case of other contagious diseases.

Certificate of Health with Marriage License

The requiring of a medical certificate of freedom from transmissible disease before a marriage license can be obtained has in our judgment much to commend it. Similar legislation has already been enacted in other States.

To assure assent to this legislation a mere reference is necessary to the percentage of serious operations on women due to gonorrheal infections—60 per cent.; sterility, 10 per cent.; due to this same cause, and in the University Hospital during the last fourteen years 12,070 cases of sterility due to gonorrhea. The 10,000 blind in the United States of America due to gonorrheal infection is absolutely

convincing. Add to this the well-known, though accurately undetermined, results of syphilis, with its results of miscarriage, illness, and death, of the terrible consequences to children of an infected union, and the argument is unassailable.

Sexual Intercourse not Necessary to Health

That sexual intercourse is necessary to health is a superstition that is wide-spread and has done much evil. Possibly the wish is father to the thought, but the evil results are enormous.

The question was fairly put to a meeting of the most eminent specialists in the city in the Genito-urinary Society, and they declared unanimously that, in their opinion, it was not necessary to health.

Congress of Physicians, January 1, 1912, Hartford, Conn., declared "That sexual indulgence is necessary for man's health is a deplorable falsehood."

Opium, Cocaine, and "Knock-out Drops"

The moral and physical degradation resulting from the misuse of opium and cocaine should be fully understood. These deadly vices are of comparatively recent origin, but they are spreading with startling rapidity in Philadelphia as elsewhere. The common use of these drugs by criminals and prostitutes explains why so few of the latter care to leave the life. These drugs are a frequent source of corruption of young girls—even children become addicted to their use. We suffer from archaic laws which do not cope with this terrible danger. The illegal sale of these drugs should be a felony with heavy penalty, not a mere misdemeanor, and we have recommended such an Act.

Reports of the State Department of the national government show that while our population increased 133 per cent. in the last fifty years, the importation of opium increased 351 per cent.; that in a year when 50,000 pounds of opium met the medical needs of the country, 728,530 pounds were imported, and when 15,000 ounces of cocaine sufficed for medical purpose, 185,000 ounces were imported.

Chloral hydrate is another drug which plays an important part in the dastardly work of the panderer. As "knock-out drops," it is surreptitiously placed in a drink to bewilder a girl and overcome her resistance to entering a life of shame. Though this is a felony

punishable by a heavy maximum penalty, the statute should provide the protection of a minimum sentence.

Perversion

We feel impelled to speak frankly on a subject which is seldom discussed. It is a question, however, of the gravest concern, and though details will not be given, it deserves the most serious consideration. We refer to sodomy and other sexual indulgences by unnatural means.

The testimony of physicians, especially those who are specialists in venereal diseases, prison officials, the police, who are most intimately brought in contact with the social evil, the testimony of investigators, cadets, and brothel-keepers, is unanimous in saying that this evil is spreading in this city and throughout the country with terrible rapidity. The testimony is unvarying, that a very large proportion of the commerce between men and women in the social evil is by unnatural means. This accounts in some degree for the extraordinary number of men received by one woman in a given time, as is shown by the exhibits.

This evil is a comparatively recent one in this country, and is spreading throughout all classes; it is fostered by the luxurious life of modern times. It is resorted to for supposed purposes of avoiding venereal diseases and the possibility of pregnancy, as well as from actual viciousness, but the terrible toll that the community will pay is only too well shown by the pages of history. This surely adds grave emphasis to arguments for the suppression of the social evil. We have referred to the use of young boys in this connection, which has attained alarming proportions.

RESCUE AND REFORM

Information and suggestions have been obtained from the numerous agencies throughout the city whose object is the rescue and reformation of fallen women. A large number of officials representing every phase of rescue work have appeared before us, courteously and sympathetically co-operating in the consideration of the problem.

Generally speaking, we believe that existing institutions within the city limits are quite sufficient to care for all those who desire to abandon this life. Steps are being taken to make more adequate provision for Jewish girls—nothing, however, is being provided

for colored girls. It must be remembered that rescue homes and kindred institutions are primarily intended only for those who *desire* to reform, and this number is unhappily not large.

We think that maternity homes should be situated in the country, with opportunity for educational training, where the mother may be kept for a year, at least, and thus be given some opportunity to learn how to care for her child. There should be a State reformatory for women, modeled on that situated at Bedford, N. Y.

The condition of women in the county prison and the House of Correction calls loudly for the appointment of competent women as members of the boards having charge of these institutions.

We have been deeply impressed by the large number of prostitutes who are feeble-minded—perhaps not technically so, but far below the average of intelligence. They are bad because mentally they are unfit to be good. Their immoral lives are their misfortune, rather than their fault, and they are allowed to go on and breed a race of imbeciles and criminals.

It must be apparent that at some early day the Commonwealth will have to provide a place where these mentally defective can receive custodial care until they shall have passed the age of child-bearing.

There is in this city what is known as "The Court Aid Committee," supported by a number of philanthropic citizens. It does excellent work through its woman agent, especially in the night court. All women arrested after 4 P. M. should be brought into a Night Court and given the opportunity of help, which this society, always represented there, is ever ready to extend. Immediate action should be taken to establish a permanent Night Court. And if a Municipal Court is created, provision should be made by it for such Court.

There should be most careful supervision given to places of amusement, especially dance halls, frequented by minors. We have in our possession evidence showing conclusively the moral rottenness of numbers of these places frequented by children under sixteen; and yet we cannot but see the other side of the picture: hundreds and thousands of children crave—and naturally crave—amusement. It may be said they ought to be asleep, but the answer is that they are not, and if legitimate entertainment is denied them, they seek that which is harmful. When one walks through the streets at night and sees the scores of dark churches, closed school-buildings, shut-up bath-houses, and hundreds of

empty buildings, one wonders at the attitude of those who are unconsciously but surely driving young people into sin from mere failure to utilize these buildings for some appropriate form of innocent diversion and pleasure.

The propriety of appointing women police officers for service in dance halls, moving-picture shows, and places of like character is well worthy of serious consideration. It is much easier for women to get some kinds of information and to exercise control in certain matters than it is for men.

LAW AND LEGISLATION

One of the most important subjects before us was that of the present state of the laws in Pennsylvania relating to prostitution and the amendments necessary thereto.

We are of the opinion that the present statutes, and those which shall be adopted, should be enforced *promptly, uniformly, vigorously,* and *strictly.* Whatever policy the State sees fit to adopt is presumably expressed in its law, and there should be no conflict between the law and the practice. If the laws are wrong or incapable of enforcement, the most certain method of ascertaining that fact is to enforce them; if such enforcement is contrary to public opinion, then they may be amended or repealed.

Much has been said from time to time as to the "policy" of dealing with this question of vice. We beg to point out that, in the nature of the case, no executive can have any policy; his sworn duty is to enforce the law. The Legislature is the only body that can have a policy. If the people want segregation, or license, or regulation, let them go to the Legislature and ask for it. They will do nothing of the kind. Then let us cease expecting executive officers to have a policy as to what laws they will not enforce.

Broadly speaking, the statutes of Pennsylvania are efficient to accomplish their purposes; some changes therein should, however, in our opinion, be made. It will be unnecessary to refer at length to all of these statutes, but special reference will be made to those as to which we make recommendations, in respect to modifications or amendments, or the adoption of supplemental or substitutionary statutes.

The special topics thus referred to, and covered by these

statutes and these recommendations, are grouped for the purpose of this report as follows:

Pandering, Procuring, and Pimps

In these matters the law should be rigorously enforced. While by law it may not be possible to eliminate vice, yet it should be possible to terminate it as a trade, and to exterminate the business of those who are engaged as landlords, buyers, sellers, panderers, procurers, and pimps, who should be vigorously proceeded against.

The Acts of Assembly in Pennsylvania touching on these subjects, especially the Act of 1911, are, in our opinion, adequate.

There have been as yet but few prosecutions under the Act, because of its recent enactment. It defines what shall constitute pandering, viz., the inducement of a female person to become an inmate of a house of prostitution, by any means whatever; the procuring or bringing such person in the State for such purpose; the accomplishment of purpose by force, threats, or menace; the receiving of money for such procuration; the leaving of a wife in a house of prostitution; the acceptance of money as the proceeds of the earnings of any woman engaged in prostitution; the detention of any person in a house of prostitution.

The penalties provided for violation of this Act are severe and adequate, and the Act, if rigorously enforced, should prove a powerful agent in terminating what, in the opinion of the Commission, is one of the most serious evils in the community.

The recent conviction, in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Alexander Brown, charged with pandering under this Act, upon the testimony of investigators employed by this Commission, shows the value of this statute.

Letting or Keeping a Bawdy-house or Premises Used for Immoral Purposes

The present Act upon this subject is Section 43 of the Act of March 31, 1860: "If any person shall keep and maintain a common bawdy-house or place for the practice of fornication, or shall, knowingly, let or demise a house, or part thereof, to be so kept, he or she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding One Thousand Dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years."

The provisions of this Act are efficient in regard to the keeping

and maintaining of the house, but we are of the opinion that they are inefficient in respect to the letting or demising of a house, or a part thereof, for such purposes, because of the penalty attaching only if such letting or demising shall have been knowingly done. The Act contains no penalty for permitting the continuation of the use of the house after such knowledge and notice shall have come to the owner, nor does it provide for the circumstance that the letting may be done by an agent of the owner.

We, therefore, recommend that there be submitted to the Legislature an act to render practicable proceedings against the owner, or the agent of the owner, of the premises let or demised or used for such purposes after knowledge of such use has come to the owner or his agent. Such an Act is printed in the Appendix.

In the administration of statutes for proceedings against the owners of buildings used for such unlawful purposes difficulties have occurred in the proof necessary to convict and in obtaining convictions before juries. In certain States statutes giving jurisdiction to courts of equity over such matters have been adopted and successfully administered, whereby such a court is enabled, by injunction, to abate the nuisance of the use and occupation of buildings for such unlawful purposes, and to enforce its judgment by proceedings in the nature of proceedings for contempt.

We are of the opinion that such extended jurisdiction is beneficial and should exist in this State, and we have, therefore, after an examination of the statutes of other States, and particularly that of the State of Iowa, known as "The Iowa Injunction and Abatement Law," drafted, and submit herewith, a statute creating such jurisdiction and powers in equity, which proposed statute is printed in the Appendix.

We have good reason to believe that this Iowa law, if enacted in Pennsylvania, will do more than anything else to break down prostitution; we know that it is a terror to evil-doers, and for this reason, if for no other, its enactment should be vigorously urged. Prostitution is usually practised in buildings; those buildings must be owned by individuals or corporations, and the obvious thing to do is to lay upon them the law's heavy hand. They have escaped too long. A list of owners of certain premises where prostitution is practised is in the possession of this Commission and is available for your use.

Street-walkers—Soliciting for Immoral Purposes

The only provision in the statutes for the commitment of street-walkers or those soliciting for immoral purposes is contained in the Act approved the second day of June, 1871, P. L. 1301, for the establishment and control of the House of Correction, wherein, in Section 3, it is provided: "All persons, adults or minors, that may hereafter be convicted, according to the existing laws of this Commonwealth, before the Mayor or Recorder, or any Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, as a vagrant, drunkard, or disorderly street-walker, shall be sentenced to suffer confinement in the said House of Correction."

This Act is not a punitive act in the proper sense, and it is not sufficiently definite or descriptive of the crime so prevalent in the streets and public places of soliciting for immoral purposes; moreover, there is a difference of opinion among the magistrates and judges as to the proper construction of it. Persons so committed to the House of Correction may be, and are from time to time, released without serving the full time of their commitment.

We are of the opinion that the whole matter of solicitation to commit any of the crimes which are the subject of consideration by this Commission, especially the crime of perversion, is of the greatest importance in any possible reform of existing conditions, and that the number of persons engaged in such unlawful practice who obtain access to persons in the public highways and streets is one of the principal factors in the maintenance and continuation of prostitution.

At common law, solicitation to commit a crime is not a crime, and it is necessary, therefore, that a definite statute should establish such act to be a crime. It is difficult to draft a statute which will not be so broad in its terms as to meet public opposition; yet not be too narrow to cover the evil practice intended to be suppressed.

We have prepared a statute for the purpose here suggested, and have incorporated therein a provision for registration by finger-print impression of all persons convicted under the said statute, so that offenders may be identified upon subsequent arrests, and the cumulative treatment of punishment inflicted upon them, as provided in the Act.

There is, so far as we have ascertained, no statute in this country requiring the taking of finger-print impressions for evidential purposes. The objection which has been raised to such statutes

and the use of the imprints in criminal prosecutions is that the operation thereof results in compelling a defendant to testify so as to incriminate himself. While this question may not be free from doubt, yet we are of the opinion that such statute could be sustained. Statutes of a similar character exist in England, and the admissibility of such imprints in evidence has been recognized and affirmed in an admirable opinion of the Court of Appeals of the State of Illinois *vs.* Thomas Jennings, 252, Illinois Reports 534, decided December 21, 1911; and the subject is covered in an illuminating note, Michigan Law Review, volume 10, for the years 1911–12, page 396.

The statute which we recommend to be adopted to cover the matter of solicitation, and the taking of finger-prints of defendants convicted thereunder, is printed in the appendix.

Admission of Minors to Places of Amusement

Act approved May 28, 1885, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled 'An Act to protect children from neglect and cruelty.'"

Section 4 thereof provides as follows: "Any proprietor or any person in charge of any dance house, concert saloon, theater, museum, or similar place of amusement, where wines or spirituous or malt liquors are sold or given away, or any place of entertainment injurious to health or morals, who admits or permits to remain therein any minor under the age of eighteen years, unless accompanied by his or her parent or guardian, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars."

We are of the opinion that the penalty under this Act is insufficient, and that in addition to a fine there should be a term of imprisonment of not less than three months, nor more than one year, as an additional penalty.

Sale, Use, and Administration of Cocaine and Other Drugs and Narcotics

The statutes on this subject are as follows:

Act of May 8, 1909, P. L. 487, entitled "An Act regulating the sale, prescription, and possession of cocaine, its salts, derivatives, or compounds, etc.," and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof.

We recommend that the third section of this Act, making it a misdemeanor for any person other than a physician or a wholesale or retail dealer in drugs to have cocaine in his or her possession, be amended so as to cover the sale or disposition of cocaine and opium by such person, and providing that violation of the provisions of the section shall constitute a felony, punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than five years, or both or either.

The proposed amendment is printed in the Appendix.

Act approved the twenty-fourth of April, 1901, P. L. 102, entitled, "An Act to define and punish the crime of giving or administering drugs, narcotics, or anesthetic agents to persons by mixing the same with any food or drink, with felonious intent."

We recommend that this Act should be amended by providing for a minimum penalty of two and a half years thereunder. The penalty now is a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years, but no minimum being provided, a sentence of less than the minimum suggested can now be imposed.

Hospital Facilities for the Treatment of Venereal Disease

In view of the general recognition of the necessity for hospital facilities for treatment of venereal diseases we have introduced into the Legislature and recommend the passage of an act requiring that such facilities be provided in all general hospitals accepting State aid. A copy of this Act is in the Appendix.

The Courts and Vice

A very serious difficulty that ought to be remedied in some way is the diversity of treatment accorded to persons convicted in the criminal court of the class of offenses with which we have had to deal. Some judges give long sentences, some short, some suspend sentence. The result is exactly what might have been anticipated: criminal lawyers who take their cases so manipulate matters as to get before judges who view this particular class of crimes lightly.

Some kind of standard, or rather method of dealing with these crimes, ought to be set by the judges. This difficulty is one of the strongest arguments for a municipal court, wherein the system of

rotation would be greatly reduced, and at least some approximate standard of punishment agreed upon.

SUMMARY OF THE MORE IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all efforts to confine prostitution to a given district be abandoned and that the statutes be persistently enforced uniformly throughout the city.
2. That all measures for the suppression of prostitution be free from spectacular and sensational features.
3. That prosecutions for the suppression of prostitution be especially directed against the owners of the houses, madams, and pimps or procurers.
4. That carefully planned courses in sex hygiene and pathology be included in the curricula of night schools for adults, high schools, normal schools, and colleges, and that neighborhood classes be formed by parents for the study of these subjects.
5. That the Department of Public Health and Charities take action to secure:

   Registration of venereal diseases.
   Laboratory facilities for diagnosis of venereal diseases.
   Treatment of the eyes of the new-born.

6. That the Night Court be permanently established and that a probation officer and agent of the Court Aid Committee be given legal status therein. If the Municipal Court is created, provision should be made by it for such Court.
7. That social service departments be established in stores, manufacturing establishments, factories, and other institutions having a large number of employees.
8. That women be appointed to police duty.
9. That women be appointed on the Boards of all institutions to which women or children are committed.
10. That there be strict supervision of places of amusement, especially those frequented by minors.
11. That there be strict supervision of employment agencies.
12. That the attention of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park be called to the use of the park for immoral purposes, and that they be urged to improve the lighting and policing therein.

13. That the Legislature enact the laws introduced at the request of this Commission relating to—

    Venereal wards in general hospitals receiving State aid.
    Letting and keeping houses for immoral purposes.
    Street-walkers and soliciting.
    Opium, cocaine, and narcotics.

14. That the Legislature enact the act now before it establishing a State reformatory for women. That it raise the age of consent to twenty-one years, that it make provision for the custodial care of feebleminded girls and women during the child-bearing period, that it enact the law requiring that messenger boys be excluded from immoral resorts, and that relating to the admission of minors to places of amusement.

CONCLUSION

Our unanimous judgment is expressed in our recommendations. However valuable these may be, the work done will accomplish little of permanent good unless it be utilized as the foundation for a larger and more constructive effort which shall develop a strong public sentiment manifested and made effective through some well-organized volunteer body committed to persistent repression of vice, in pursuance of the strict letter of the statutes of the State.

As our final recommendation we, therefore, urge you to appoint a permanent Commission, similar to the Committee of Fourteen of New York, which shall utilize the information we have obtained and make effective our recommendations, extending as these do far beyond mere police problems.

Adequate support for the work of this body must be guaranteed for not less than five years by those who believe with us that permanent results can be accomplished along the lines of our suggestions.

With such assistance your administration can well hope to rid the city of the commercial side of this evil. You can drive from their lurking-places the pimp and panderer, the procurer, and the financial backer of the system, the most degraded specimens of the human species, who, without even the pretext of passion, for the mere sake of dollars and cents, lure the weak girl to destruction, drain her life-blood, and then cast her off, a burden upon

the community. Through education and protection of children in their avocations and recreations you can minimize the effects of dangerous influences impelling them toward the underworld.

Respectfully Yours,

John Hampton Barnes
Henry Berkowitz
Mary A. Burnham
Joseph W. Cochran
Anna F. Davies
Martha P. Falconer
George H. Ferris
Samuel S. Fleisher
Horace T. Greenwood
Mary V. Grice
Charles D. Hart
Charles J. Hatfield
Charles F. Jenkins
J. Percy Keating
Francis A. Lewis
Theodore J. Lewis
William Clarke Mason
Henry L. Phillips
James F. Trainor
Frances C. VanGasken
Roy Smith Wallace

April 15, 1913.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

George D. Porter
Director.

Office of the Director, City Hall
Philadelphia, May 11th, 1912.

Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg,
Mayor of Philadelphia,
City Hall.

My Dear Sir:

The time has now come to ask your consideration of a matter that is of vital importance and to which I have given much of my time since assuming the office of Director of Public Safety.

The so-called "Vice problem," in a community of the size and character of Philadelphia, presents many different questions for the disposition of which I am officially responsible, and to the solving of which I have devoted serious thought.

I have been engaged, during the past five months, in familiarizing myself, with this all absorbing problem, especially, in so far as it affects the Tenderloin, where houses of prostitution of various kinds and character have been permitted to exist for many years, and have been left as a legacy from previous administrations. These houses however, have not been confined heretofore to the Tenderloin alone.

In so far as it has been possible, within so short a time, I am able to report that I have succeeded in changing the conditions existing when I took office, to a marked degree, but all of the questions have not been answered to my own satisfaction.

I realize that this problem involves the moral and physical welfare of the whole community, particularly that of the young men and girls, and that among those who have given mature thought to its solution, there are decided differences of opinion, and that it has been dealt with in different ways in different localities. I believe that its solution, so far as our own City is concerned, should not be left entirely to the judgment of one man, no matter how willing and determined he may be to remedy the evil. I would

be grateful, therefore, for such assistance as may enable me to add to my own opinion, the thought of others, so that a right conclusion may be obtained.

I have collected sufficient facts, through the means at the disposal of my Department, relating to this phase of our City's life, to feel assured that I have a substantial basis to proceed upon, and I therefore suggest, sir, that you invite a group of such citizens, as you, in your discretion, may select, to act as an Advisory Commission. Upon the appointment of such a commission, I am ready to lay before them the information in my possession, to aid them in securing such additional information as they may desire, and then to ask their mature and deliberate judgment as to the method of solving this problem so as best to maintain the physical and moral welfare of the City.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Geo. D. Porter,
Director.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Rudolph Blankenburg
Mayor

Philadelphia, May 31, 1912.

George D. Porter, Esq., Director,
Department of Public Safety,
City Hall, Phila.

Dear Sir:

Since the receipt of your letter of May 11, suggesting the appointment of a Commission to study and report upon the Vice problem in Philadelphia, I have given careful thought to the recommendations it contains.

There is no sadder problem confronting the citizens and officials of Philadelphia than that of vice. There is none so difficult of solution.

It has an economic aspect, for some of its victims are started on their downward course because of the cruelly inadequate wages paid women and girls in many employments; while creatures, bearing the form of men, traffic in woman's tears and shame.

It is a physical and medical problem. Few realize how awful is the responsibility of Vice for the spread of loathsome disease.

It is a social problem. It breaks up homes, brands innocent wives, and even leaves its lifelong marks on unborn babes.

It is an ethical problem. It insidiously lowers the fine moral sensibilities of the young, it destroys character, and it points to its completed work in countless lives lost in utter degradation and shame.

It is a political and penal problem. It is the partner of all manner of crimes. It debauches politics. It seeks to corrupt officers of the law. Whatever it touches, it defiles.

Some would think they had solved the problem of Vice when they had boldly branded it as a sin and a crime, and had insisted on the unrelenting prosecution and punishment of all connected with it. Others would recognize in it a necessary evil, and would legalize it, regulate it and subject it to medical inspection. Others, without adopting either of these courses, would try to mitigate its horrors, would remove it from contact with the innocent, and would confine it to the ever-narrowing bounds.

In the face of such a problem, so differently handled in the great cities of the world, you have done well to suggest the appointment of a Commission of citizens. In financial, engineering, medical and other fields, we have already been greatly aided by similar groups of men who, as volunteers, have gladly investigated and studied, and then reported to us wise plans for the municipal administration to put into effect.

Since the receipt of your letter, and after consultation with yourself and others well qualified to advise, I have selected a group of twenty-two men and women who have consented to serve as a Vice Commission. Their names are as follows:

Barnes, John Hampton	Attorney at Law.
Berkowitz, Rabbi Henry	Rabbi, Synagogue Rodef Shalom.
Burnham, Miss Mary A.	Honorary Vice President, New Century Club.
Cochran, Rev. Jos. W.	Secretary, Presbyterian Board of Education.
Davies, Miss Anna F.	Head Worker, College Settlement.
*Earle, George H., Jr.	Banker.
Falconer, Mrs. Martha P.	Superintendent, House of Refuge for Girls.
Ferris, Rev. George H.	Pastor, First Baptist Church.
Fleisher, Samuel S.	S. B. & B. W. Fleisher, Inc., Worsted Yarns.
Greenwood, Horace T.	Globe Dye Works Company.
Grice, Mrs. Edwin C.	President, Home & School Association.
Hart, Charles D.	Physician.
Hatfield, Charles J.	Physician.
Jenkins, Charles F.	Editor, "Farm Journal."
Keating, J. Percy	Attorney at Law.
Lewis, Francis A.	Attorney at Law.
Lewis, Theodore J.	Retired.
Mason, William Clarke	Attorney at Law.

* Resigned.

PHILLIPS, REV. HENRY L. . . . . Archdeacon of the Colored Episcopal Churches in Philadelphia.

TRAINOR, REV. JAMES F. . . . . Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Philadelphia.

VANGASKEN, FRANCES C. . . . . Physician.

WALLACE, ROY SMITH . . . . . Secretary, Society to Protect Children from Cruelty.

I have asked them to meet for their first session in this office on Monday, June 3, 3.30 P. M.

I have appointed William Clarke Mason as Chairman of the Commission, and he has consented to serve.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,
Mayor.

Appendix B

TYPICAL EXHIBITS FROM SWORN STATEMENT OF INVESTIGATORS

Parlor and Call Houses

November 20, 1912: —— Noble Street, on police list. Madam's name is ———. There is a receiving parlor in this house. Investigator counted 8 inmates. Price of house is $1.00; perversion, same price. Girls get half. Price of drinks, $1.00. Madam sells clothes to inmates. Inmates wear gowns. The girls pay a weekly board of $5.00. Rent paid for the house, $45.00. ———, Madam's husband, took investigator there.

September 25, 1912, 2.45 p. m.: —— Jefferson Street. In residential district; brick house. Madam, Mrs. ———. Two inmates counted, 12 estimated. Price, $1.00; girls get half. Inmates dressed in street clothes. Investigator sent to this address by ———, a waiter at ———'s saloon. Mrs. ——— is known as "Grandma"; is understood to have been at this place twenty years.

September 5, 1912, 1.00 a. m.: —— N. Eleventh Street. Residential district; brick house. Madam, ——— ———. Three inmates counted, 5 estimated. Price, $7.00 to $12.00; perversion, same price. Girls get half. Drinks sold. Beer, $1.00 a round. Inmates wear evening clothes. Colored waiter named ———, —— North Broad Street, and chauffeur in front of ——— Hotel, directed investigator to this address.

November 17, 1912: —— Percy Street. A three-story brick building in the tenderloin district. Madam's name is ——— ———. There is a receiving parlor in this house. Investigator counted 4 inmates. Price is 50 cents; perversion, same price. Girls get half. Beer costs $1.00. Madam sells chemises to inmates. Inmates wear gowns and claim health certificates. A man named ——— is connected with the house. The girls pay a weekly board of $3.50. Rent for this house is $55.00.

November 4, 1912, 11 p. m.: —— North Fifteenth Street. Three-story brick building, residential district. Madam, Mrs.

———. Price of house, $7.00, of which the girl gets $5.00; drinks, $1.00. Upon visiting this place Mrs. ——— hesitated about allowing investigator to enter, but finally did so. After much telephoning Mrs. ——— succeeded in securing Bonnie and Carrie. While waiting for them Mrs. ——— served beer, and another woman present had plenty of cigarettes. The police lieutenant of that district had told her not to take any strangers into the house, and no one after 12 P. M. Mrs. ——— had the girls above mentioned come in the back way. Lieutenant informed her that detectives were going around to the houses and bluffing their way in. The detective would greet the one who opened the door as though he knew the madam. Lieutenant said not to let them in, assuring her that after election things would be better. Investigator procured the pages of Mrs. ———'s call book, on which are written the names and 'phone numbers of her call girls.

November 3, 1912, 1.30 A. M.: —— North Broad Street. Business district. Brick building. Madam, Mrs. ———. She secured by telephone two girls for the investigator. One of them, Anna ———. Girls receive $2.00 out of $3.00, $3.00 out of $5.00, for their service. Mrs. ——— rents rooms to men by the week. She has a son living with her who is seventeen years of age.

October 8, 1912, 1.30 P. M.: —— North Fifteenth Street. Chauffeur by name of ———, corner Broad and Filbert, told investigator to go to this house. Conducted by Mary ———. Has 20 girls on call. Investigator saw 4 girls in parlor. Three of them were Ella, Mary, and Ada. Price, $4.00 or $3.00 for girl, $2.00 for room. Drinks sold; $1.00 for beer.

At 12.05 A. M., September 17th, Mr. G——— and I met a cabman called ——— ——— at the Fifteenth Street viaduct entrance to the Broad Street Station.

——— said that he knew of several places, and mentioned ——— ———'s place on —— North Seventeenth Street (this bawdy house was mentioned by several cabbies we talked to). One I remember was standing at the Broad Street entrance to the ——— ——— Hotel. When he mentioned one on ——— Street above ——— Street, we decided to go there. He said it would cost us $1.50 to take us there.

After he telephoned we went to his hansom and drove to the corner of ——— and ——— Streets, left the cab, and he walked us to house at —— Franklin Street. He introduced us to the man, who let us in as friends of his. On the way up he called down through the trap that we were going to a fine place; that the girls worked during the day, and were all nice girls. He said it would not cost us much either, as their prices were very reasonable.

There was one girl there when we arrived. Her wraps were off and seemed to have been there some time. She was a Jewess

of medium height, not bad looking, rather pale, with large eyes, and weighs about 140 pounds. During the conversation later the man informed us that she worked in the cigarette factory, ——— and ——— Streets, although she denied it.

We learned that the man's name who runs the place was ——— ———. He served the drinks, directed the girl, and called up other girls from a list he had filed alphabetically in leather-bound book.

He said he had been eight years in this place, and said that he was down-town, and at that time he had 40 girls. He did not have to pay any protection either there. When asked if he had to pay any now, he said he didn't, as a new lieutenant was in that district, leaving us to believe that he had paid the old lieutenant.

He talked very freely. He accompanied us and told us of the house and things. He seemed to take a great deal of pride in showing us around the house; showed us new expensive papering he just had done in the reception hall, and told us of a $1500 bedstead and dresser he had in the house. During our little walk he told us that the girls would ask for five dollars, but not to give it to them, as the regular price was two dollars for a little while, and five from 12 o'clock on.

Mr. ——— made a pretense of going upstairs with Jennie, the girl who was in the house at the time, and when he was asked for five dollars he refused, and came down indignant, and would not have anything to do with her; after that she went upstairs to stay for the night in the house.

There is a back entrance, where ——— said we would come in and send in our girls in the front way. He said that he would rather have us bring our own girls. The rooms rent for $1.00 and drinks are 50 cents 25 cents a pint for beer. They also cook meals for people, and spoke of men coming and staying for three or four days at a time.

While Mr. ——— was upstairs, ——— told me that there was no danger of bringing too young a girl there, as I could send them in the front way and come in the back way myself. He said there was no danger, as the girls would be mistaken for his daughters. He said he had two daughters and one son and a wife in the house upstairs in bed.

Furnished Rooms and Hotels

November 4, 1912, 11.30 P. M.: —— Camac Street, three-story brick building. Business and residential district. Investigator was solicited in beer-garden at ———'s Cafe, —— Columbia Avenue, by a prostitute named Jennie, a brunette, good looking, height 5 feet, 7 inches, weight about 130, living in ———, to come here. Price of woman, $5.00. Price of room, $2.00 for all night. Madam, Mrs. ——.

August 12, 1912, 10 P. M.: —— North Tenth Street, on police list. Solicited by Ray on the street in front of this place to go to room at this address. Price of girl, $1.00, and 50 cents for room. Ray knows all the vice squad, and says the girls are being watched closely by the officers.

August 28, 1912, 1.40 P. M.: —— Clarion Street. Blondy solicited investigator on the street to go to this address. Her price is $2.00. Blondy lives with her pimp, who is a hop-fiend.

August 27, 1912: —— Cherry Street. ——— ——— has conducted this furnished-room house for more than fifteen years. She sends out for girls. Rooms can be had for $1.00 and up. She also conducted a similar house next door.

November 23, 1912: Hotel ———, —— Walnut Street. Investigator visited this place at 7 P. M., and was taken to the first floor in an elevator (ground floor being used as tailor store). A woman, about thirty-five years, dark hair, about 160 pounds, whom the colored man in the elevator said was the housekeeper, came out of room on side of counter, where book for registry purposes faces the elevator.

Investigator inquired if this was formerly the ———, and learned it was and also under new management—all new furniture. Room and bath by the week $12.00 on top floor. She did not appear anxious to have investigator stay, saying, "We keep filled most all the time." The book for registry was opened on counter, and investigator noticed 8 entries—7 of Philadelphia as man and wife, November 23d, and 1 Scranton.

The elevator man said, in response to investigator's inquiries as to coming in for a little while, "That is all right as long as you get good men. They don't take all the street-girls, but a swell dresser can get by. About $1.00 a night—of course they know you don't care to stay all night."

—— Girard Ave., 10 P. M.: Investigator solicited at entrance of this place to enter premises. The woman would not talk much other than to say that she would go to room with investigator after she had had a few drinks. The Palm Garden is a "live joint," with three or four entrances. Open solicitation going on continually.

October 12, 1912, 10.30 P. M. Investigator solicited to enter this hotel by prostitute named ———. Officer in sight at time of solicitation. Investigator counted 6 unescorted women on premises and 12 in vicinity of hotel. Price of woman, $5.00; room, $2.00.

October 9, 1912: Investigator was in Palm Garden (beer garden) with a girl, and after having the same colored waiter,

named ——— quite a while and tipping him, investigator asked him if he could get a room here to stay with girl. He promptly said, "Sure, boss! I'll get you a room right now." Investigator said, "Not yet, as I am trying to coax the girl." He said, "Yes, some of them need coaxing." He further said, "Well, if it's all right, just give me the wink and I'll get you a room." Investigator then asked, "Do many girls take fellows upstairs here?" He said, "Oh, yes, boss, lots of them." Investigator asked if it was all right to stay only a little while, and he said, "Sure!" He kept a careful watch to see if investigator winked for him to get the room. Later in the night, about 3 A. M., investigator entered the bar-room of this hotel and got acquainted with the bartender and ——— ———, the proprietor. I complained to them that I couldn't get a girl. The bartender said, "Why don't you go to the Palm Garden and pick up a chicken—there's bunches of them there earlier in the evening." Investigator then asked, "Can I pick one up all right?" He replied, "Certainly, that's what they're there for." Investigator then asked if he could take the girl to a room upstairs, and he said, "Sure!" ——— complained that business was poor. This hotel is a tough place, and the beer garden a hotbed of prostitutes—they come in alone, pick up fellows, and go from table to table. The office window is in the passage of the ladies' entrance, conveniently located, and the book invitingly opened to register.

Investigator secured several pages from this book by tearing them out. Rooms $1.00 and $2.00. These pages contain the names of numerous individuals from different towns and cities who registered with wife. The names are written very poorly. Some signatures have the appearance of being "phoney"—for instance, on September 23d a signature appears as ——— wife, Camden. On October 4th the same signature appears twice, and the parties were assigned to different rooms. One man registered as ——— ——— and party.

On	September	22	5	men	registered	with	wife.
"	"	23	2	"	"	"	"
"	"	24	3	"	"	"	"
"	"	25	8	"	"	"	"
"	"	26	6	"	"	"	"
"	"	27	5	"	"	"	"
"	"	28	5	"	"	"	"
"	"	29	3	"	"	"	"
"	"	30	2	"	"	"	"
"	October	1	4	"	"	"	"
"	"	2	3	"	"	"	"
"	"	3	6	"	"	"	"
"	"	4	10	"	"	"	"
"	"	5	5	"	"	"	"
"	"	6	1	"	"	"	"

The name Jones is the favorite with men who register with the wives. Fifteen of the couples gave Philadelphia as their residence.

——— Theatrical Hotel, ——— Street: I was talking with

———, a sport, drug clerk, waiter, etc., tonight, and he stated that he was going to get a room at this hotel. I asked him about the back room and conditions there and in the rooms. He said he could get a room for $3.00 per week and all the women he wanted. All you had to do was to go in the café and tell the girl you roomed there; tell her the number of your room, and that the door would be open, and she would come to stay all night; or she would have you come to her room. He said that sometimes you would have to lock your door to keep them out. They didn't want much, if anything, and you usually rushed the pitcher for beer. Not only that, but you could get new ones every week, for it was the show girls you get, and they stop here at this hotel.

He said the back room was reserved for patrons of the hotel, but no trouble to get in at all if you just say you are a theatrical man or if you are known.

They have high times in the rear room. He said there were all kinds of prostitutes there and of all ages.

Later tonight, in ——— Café, —— Columbia Avenue, I overheard three fellows arguing where to go. One suggested that they go to ——— Hotel and get some girls. Another said it was too late (2 A. M.), but they finally decided to go down there, and left with that intention. They had been to the ——— House, North Eleventh Street.

Street-walking and Soliciting

Northeast corner Broad and Arch Streets, 1.00 A. M., September 15, 1912: Investigator counted 4 prostitutes, ages eighteen to twenty-five, who solicited men. Colored man named ——— pointed out prostitutes to investigator. He wanted investigator to wait for a girl who had just taken a man to her room on North Thirteenth Street. ——— gets money from this prostitute for getting men for her and recommending her as clean.

September 11, 1912, 9.30 P. M., Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets: Investigator counted 5 prostitutes, ages twenty to twenty-one, in this vicinity. Investigator solicited by Rose ———, aged twenty-one, to go to hotel at —— Arch Street. Price of woman, $2.00; room, $1.00. Officer across the street at the time.

September 12, 1912, 8.30 P. M., Thirteenth and Market Streets: Investigator counted 3 prostitutes, ages twenty to twenty-four, in this section; 2 solicited men. Investigator solicited by Edna ——— and Elsie ——— to go to house at Eighth and Girard Avenue. Woman, $5.00; room, $1.00. Same day, same location, 11.30 P. M.: Two prostitutes, aged eighteen to twenty-two,

solicited him to go to saloon at South Thirteenth Street; woman, $2.00; room, $2.00.

September 7, 1912, near Eighth and Market Streets, 12.45 A. M.: Investigator counted 12 prostitutes, ages nineteen to thirty-five. Solicited by one named Stella ——— to go to —— Walnut Street. Price of room, $1.50.

September 16, 1912, 10.30 P. M., Southeast corner Eighteenth and Walnut Streets: Investigator counted 2 prostitutes here. One named Rose, aged twenty-one, solicited investigator.

October 11, 1912, 9.30 P. M., Broad and Columbia Avenue: Investigator counted 8 prostitutes, eighteen to twenty-one years; 4 spoke to men. One, Kitty ———, eighteen years old, solicited investigator to go to —— Oxford Street.

October 11, 1912, 8.15 P. M., Broad and Susquehanna Avenue: Investigator counted 7 women believed to be prostitutes, aged eighteen to thirty; 2 spoke to men. Investigator solicited by one, Mary ———, aged twenty-one, to go to room at —— Carlisle Street; price of room, $1.50.

October 5, 1912, Southeast corner Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, 2.30 A. M.: Investigator counted 10 women believed by him to be prostitutes, apparent ages eighteen to twenty-five. Investigator solicited by one, May ———, apparent age, twenty-eight, to go to café and then to —— Master Street.

October 9, 1912, 9 P. M., in front of —— Ridge Avenue: Investigator counted 2 prostitutes, aged eighteen to twenty-two. In walking down Ridge Avenue passed 3 girls, one sitting on the door-step. One stepped back as investigator passed, laughing as though to stop him. She was very young,—about fifteen,—and investigator was not going to stop, but on second thought did so, a short distance from there. The girl then came up with another girl who, she said, was her older sister. Investigator talked to older girl, and she said she would go down-town, and mentioned going to —— Carlisle Street. She made engagement with investigator, and arranged to go there on Friday night, as she had been there frequently. She said she worked in a millinery shop on ——— Avenue.

October 4, 1912, 4 P. M., corner Beck and Front Streets: Florence ———, aged twenty, works during the day; solicits for call house at —— Hope Street, and in saloon at —— Front Street.

October 5, 1912, 1 A. M., Girard Avenue between Sixth and Eleventh Streets: Naomi ———, parents dead, boards with brother. Forelady over 40 girls in factory on ——— Street.

October 10, 1912, 2 A. M., Northwest corner Fifteenth and Mt. Vernon Streets: Margaret ———, aged twenty-three years.

Works in ———, earning $8 a week. Offered to take investigator to her room some night, but could not this evening, as her chum had a man for all night.

October 11, 1912, 8.15 P. M., Northwest corner Broad and Susquehanna Avenue: Mary ———, twenty-one years old, works in millinery shop on ——— Avenue on salary of $8 per week. Lives at home and has a younger sister whom she thinks goes out also, but has no proof.

September 26, 1912, 10.15 P. M., in front of —— Fairmount Avenue: Girl named May solicited investigator; works in necktie department at ———, $6 per week.

October 17, 1912, 1 P. M., ———, Tenth and Race Streets: Woman, apparently twenty-eight years of age, comes from ———, Pa., married, is a silk winder, receives $7 per week, and goes out to make extra money.

Money Spent on Vice

November 18, 1912: "I was introduced by 'my friend' ——— to ———, who keeps a 50-cent parlor house at —— Percy Street. He arrived in this country with this woman about a year and a half ago. We compared notes as to the business in New York and Philadelphia. He said: 'Philadelphia can not be compared to New York with respect to the receipts.'" He has only 4 inmates, who pay two checks, or $1.00 a day board. He receives 550 to 600 checks, or $275 to $300 per week. Rent, $22.00. Gas bill, $6.00 per month. Pays a colored woman 50 cents a day to clean the house and wash the towels. Sells beer to his patrons at 10 cents a glass. The inmates pay their own doctor's visit at $1.00.

November 16, 1912: "I met ———, a pimp and white slaver, in the pimps' hangout, at —— Callowhill Street. He invited me to his 50-cent house, —— Percy Street. I counted 5 inmates here. His rent is $24.00 per month; charges the inmates two checks, or $1.00 a day for board, and has about $15.00 a week other expenses. His receipts average between $350 and $400, or 700 and 800 checks. He is a typical procurer for houses here and as far west as Pittsburgh."

November 20, 1912: Investigator became acquainted with ———, who keeps a $1.00 parlor house at —— Noble Street. "After comparing notes here and in New York city, he invited me to visit his house. I went with him in company with ———. I counted 6 inmates. They pay $6.00 per week board. They also buy their wearing apparel from ———. He pays $45.00 per month rent. Gas bills average $6.00 or $7.00 per month; help,

$10.00 per week. He averages between $600 and $700 per week. Beer, $6.00 or $7.00 per week.".

November 19, 1912: "I was introduced by 'my friend' ——— to ———, owner of $1.00 house of prostitution at —— Noble Street. The house is run by Madge ———. ——— tells me he has 6 girls as a general run. He charges each girl five checks, or $5.00 for board. His rent is $45.00 per month; servants, $11.00; gas, $6.00 or $7.00 per month; he declares his receipts average $500 or $600 per week. He sells gowns to the inmates. Beer is sold to customers at $1.00 per round; two pint bottles constitute a round."

December 11, 1912: ——— keeps a house of prostitution at —— Noble Street. Has 7 girls; $50.00 per month rent; $8.00 for gas; servants and cook, $11.00 per week. Her receipts are from $500 to $600 weekly Sells liquor to her friends and people she knows at $1.00 a round.

December 2, 1912: "I visited ———'s 50-cent parlor house, —— Percy Street, with ———. One of the inmates is a most notorious perverter. In urging me to take her upstairs Madam described her as a "cracker-jack." According to the Madam, this woman makes from $50.00 to $60.00 per week, and has from 200 to 240 men each week."

"Visited Madam ———'s 50-cent parlor house, —— Percy Street. I know Madam ——— as a New York street-walker by the name of ———. She recognized me as soon as she saw me, and discussed her business freely. She has 4 inmates who pay 50 cents a day for board. Her rent, she says, is $55.00 per month, which I didn't believe—the other houses pay $20.00 or $25.00. She promptly showed me her rent-book full of rent receipts, showing the payment of $55.00 per month, and signed by Mr. ———. Her receipts are about $200 per week, or 400 checks. Her expenses are small: outside of the rent she pays $4.00 a week to a colored maid, $2.00 for gas, and does the cooking herself. She said to me, 'Believe me, it ain't New York. I am lucky if I save $75.00 per week.' She sells the girls one chemise each a week, which pays her servant and gas bill."

Saloons

August 8, 1912, 9.45 p. m.: Saloon at —— North Ninth Street. Investigator counted 33 unescorted women in this saloon, who, from their language and actions, appeared to be prostitutes, apparently from nineteen to fifty years of age. One of these women named Rose solicited investigator to go to a room upstairs

for immoral purposes. Price, $1.00 to $5.00; room, 50 cents to $1.00. This saloon and hotel caters to sailors—57 of them were in this rear room at the time of the investigation. The hotel is conducted in much the same way as a house of prostitution, only the girls get all they make.

August 9, 1912, 9.30 P. M.: Saloon at —— North Ninth Street. Investigator counted 3 unescorted women in parlor over bar-room. One named Alice solicited him to go to hotel at —— North Eleventh Street. Price, $2.00; room, $1.50.

September 18, 1912: Saloon, —— and —— Streets. Tough district. Investigator counted 3 unescorted women and 4 apparently escorted, aged eighteen to twenty-five years. The proprietor of this place is or was a councilman, strong in politics, and told investigator to come around earlier some night and see the girls.

September 7, 1912, 12.45 P. M.: Saloon at —— Walnut Street. Investigator counted 3 unescorted women, aged nineteen to thirty-five years. Solicited by Stella to go to —— Walnut Street. Price of room, $1.50. 1.30 A. M. same day: Solicited by Rose to go to —— Walnut Street. Price of women, $3.00; room, $1.50.

September 9, 1912, 12 P. M.: Saloon at —— S. Thirteenth Street; not on police list. Business district. Investigator counted 2 unescorted women and 12 apparently escorted, ages eighteen to forty years. Alice ———, prostitute, solicited investigator to go to —— South Thirteenth Street. Price of woman, $2.00; room, $2.00.

October 10, 1912, 2 A. M.: Saloon at —— Sansom Street. Margaret ——— solicited investigator to go to ——— Hotel, —— Ridge Avenue. Told investigator that 7 girls hang out at —— Sansom Street every night and solicit men there.

October 22, 1912, 10.30 P. M.: ———'s saloon, —— South Fifteenth Street. Five apparently unescorted women in rear room, ages eighteen to twenty-five. Investigator solicited by 2 prostitutes, Sophie and Margaret, to go to —— Filbert Street. Price of room, $1.50.

October 4–5, 1912, 11 P. M.–1 A. M. —— Girard Avenue: Investigators called here with two girls they met at Hotel ——— Palm Garden, at —— Girard Avenue. One of the girls told them that this place had changed in the last year; that it formerly was divided by a partition and had private rooms, and, where a dumb-waiter is now, was an entrance to rooms above. There were quite a number of couples coming in and going out and several men. A piano-player and a woman singer. Colored waiters. They passed a souvenir around—a sort of musical instrument. Six of the girls

here were regular prostitutes. Investigator asked the proprietor where to go for a room with the girls. He said quite sharply, "Go to the ——— Hotel; there will be no questions asked. Things are tight now and we are laying low, but the hotels pay for the privilege. You can get a room for $1.50 or $2.00 all night." On the lower floor and in the rear of the bar-room and to the right of the ladies' entrance is a room with four tables, and a desk like a hotel register stand. A sign on the door reads, "No drinks served in this room." The investigators shook the girls upstairs, and they were immediately picked up by fellows, and these fellows were kissing them in the hallway, on the way out, and went away with them. The investigators met two girls outside, and they wanted them to go in. They followed the girls into this private room, and were there nearly an hour, and until nearly 1 A. M. (Place is supposed to close at 12 o'clock to women.) The proprietor himself served us drinks in this room. He asked if investigator wanted the auto (a 7-passenger Peerless) to wait for us. He said he would have it wait anyway. One of the women was ———, and she lives on ——— Avenue. She is a forelady in a factory on ——— Street, and the girl with her works under her and is married. She was willing to go to a room or hotel for money, but not tonight. She made a date for Tuesday night at ——— Girard Avenue. Her parents are dead and she lives with her brothers. Investigator accompanied her to Lehigh Avenue, but she would not allow him to go to her house. These two girls had been drinking quite freely and ——— was quite intoxicated. She had fallen down in the street and hurt her leg. She was willing to make a night of it, even if she had to get to work at 7 o'clock the next morning. Investigators asked the chauffeur outside about rooms, and he directed them to a house in the next square. They went to the house with the girls, but got no answer to the rings. Upstairs in ——— the prostitutes sit at the tables and are picked up by fellows. Investigators saw 3 cases of this kind.

October 17, 1912, 9.30 P. M.: ——— Columbia Avenue. This is a fair-sized café; music and cabaret singing. Large crowd here, and many women investigator believes to be prostitutes. Investigator saw 3 girls come in and sit near the entrance, and before he left they had fellows "picked up." At another table 4 girls and one man were drinking. As investigator passed by two of the women shouted for investigator to come and sit down. Bartender here named ———, gave investigator ——— Camac Street as address to take a girl.

——— Inn, ——— and ——— Avenue: The first floor seats 500 people, besides the upstairs. There are 12 performers, string music, and piano. Saw 4 girls that were not eighteen years of age very intoxicated. Women are permitted without escort. I understand from a waiter that there are times at 5 and 6 A. M. when the

revelry will be as high as at 11 or 12 P. M. "Fun only begins up here at 12 o'clock."

October 18, 1912, 1 A. M: Corner Ninth Street. This saloon, rear room, and upstairs café is a sporty place and a hangout for prostitutes and fast women. Things are run rather easy, and soliciting at tables is permitted. On Thursday nights they give souvenirs to the women, and investigator saw several on the street who had souvenirs and others who spoke of coming here. Investigator talked with two girls alone at a table, and also two women downstairs who were old-timers. One said she lived in the hotel. Saloon open all night. Chauffeurs solicit, in bar-room and on the street, men to go to houses of prostitution all over the city. The café upstairs is one of the liveliest investigator has ever seen and has the least restriction. Two men and two women singers.

December 30, 1912: ———, —— Richmond Street. This saloon is known as the "mad house" throughout this section of the city, on account of the disturbance always around there. They are not particular as to the ages of those whom they serve with drinks, girls from fourteen years of age to seventeen being seen constantly coming out of this place so beastly drunk that they cannot get along without assistance. Men of the very rough working type from around the coal-yards and wharves are their escorts.

On the second floor the investigator witnessed the most disgusting things ever seen—the conversation so vile as to be unprintable. The girls exhibit a great deal more than hosiery, high kicking, and jumping on the tables. Whisky seems to be the favorite drink, and some of the little girls drink it like veterans, without water or anything—just the plain whisky. Suggestive songs are sung. The investigator learned from the men who conduct a moving picture place next door that there are times when the profanity and laughter can be heard far above the din of the music in the theater.

There were 5 young girls and 7 men in this room during investigator's stay. They all appeared decidedly rough, and they ridiculed every one who came in. Two women beside investigator came in and left in disgust. This is, without doubt, a source of supply, as the girls will drift to the Tenderloin and go into the cheaper houses of prostitution and be very low.

The men take these little girls over to the coal-yards and railroad yards. To get into these yards they have the boards loosened and slip the girls through. Sometimes the men are too drunk, but the girls go willingly. The police appear to know what is going on in this place, but seem afraid of these toughs.

Employment Agencies

A number of agencies were visited by a woman investigator whose ostensible errand was to hire a girl to serve as maid in a house of prostitution. In several instances the proprietors were willing to furnish girls for this purpose.

Ida ———, —— South Sixth Street,: A dirty place; 3 foreign-looking girls; two appeared like Polish girls and one a Russian Jewess. When investigator explained what she wanted Mrs. ——— said: "I have nothing you could use in now, but if you will tell me where you live I will send you one around." She made no opposition to investigator's request. Investigator was to pay $1.00 and girl was to pay $2.00 out of first week's wages.

———— Employment Agency: Investigator does not doubt for a moment that this woman would send a girl to her in an indirect way. She told investigator that her very boldness and frankness in telling her exactly what kind of business she was conducting proved investigator was in ignorance of the law which prohibits Mrs. ——— from sending a girl, as it would cost her her license. She finally said to telephone her, and she might be able to find some one who would get a girl for her. Investigator feels sure she meant herself.

————, —— South Sixth Street. This is a store. Jewish lettering on window as well as English. Investigator found 7 girls seated around the room; this is a dirty place. Some of the girls were poorly dressed. Some pale, others healthy, some tough, and some modest. One of the most disgusting species of womanhood was seated at the table. No corset, hair uncombed, dirty face and hands. She was talking to a girl; said she was married and lived in Kensington. She had no money, and had walked all the way there. She begged pitifully for a place to work. The woman in charge turned to investigator and asked, "What kind of a girl will suit you?" Investigator spoke in very plain language in telling "what she was looking for," also as to the duties. The woman said, "Give me your address." Investigator said, "Produce your girl, and if she is right I will tell you who I am." She acted like a cat playing with a mouse, patting my hand. Woman said: "These girls won't do; I might get you one—you would want a wise one; these girls can only scrub—they could not carry beer-glasses—they are too clumsy. Give me your address and leave it to me."

———— Exchange, conducted by a man named ——— at —— Walnut Street. A young woman about twenty-eight years old called a man about forty-five years old, light brown hair and mustache, and wore glasses. Investigator told this man she wanted a colored girl to serve drinks, take care of rooms, etc., in a first-class sporting house. He answered, "All my colored help are

out now; here is a white girl." Investigator insisted on a colored girl whom he could recommend and let her know what kind of a place she was going to. Salary $6.00, besides tips and other money (giving plain talk). He promised to have just what investigator wanted tomorrow if she called.

Investigator feels sure he would really persuade a girl to accept a position of that kind.

The next day investigator called here at 4.30 P. M., instead of 12 noon, as she promised to do, to see the colored girl. She met the same man as on the day previous. "Well, I had one waiting for you," he said. "Did she understand exactly what I wanted her for?" investigator asked. "I fixed everything," he answered. "Well, now you know me, any time I want a real girl can I send here instead of coming? I am Mrs. ———. You will know just what kind of a girl to send." (Investigator here gave him a description of girl.) "You may depend on me," he answered.

Railroad Terminals

Broad Street Station, Pennsylvania Railroad

Mary ——— said to the investigator: "Been coming around here for years." The investigator counted 22 girls on platform, in waiting-room, and on main floor in thirty-five minutes whom she knew were soliciting, either for pleasure or money. Some appeared to be working-girls; others, regulars.

Pauline ——— said to investigator: "I make a bluff to wait for some one—go out on the platform and make believe I am waiting for a train." The investigator counted 6 women soliciting.

Lizzie ——— said to the investigator: "Come through the arch from Filbert to Market and through the main floor of station—believe me, kid, it is a great place." The investigator counted 8 women on ground floor. ——— was one of these women.

Anna ——— said to the investigator: "If you can stand in with the ——— you are fixed."

Investigator counted 4 women on ground floor of this station soliciting.

Reading Terminal Station, Philadelphia and Reading Railway

7.30 to 8 P. M.: The investigator counted 11 women upstairs and 9 on main floor whom she felt sure were soliciting. There was a crowd of men and boys flirting around the main floor, standing against the pillars and close to stairway, along the outer edge of seats against the wall and on the station platform. Mrs. ——— solicits in this station.

Mrs. ——— said to investigator: "I go in here every evening and generally meet some one."

Caroline ——— said to investigator: "I have been coming here for two years and no one ever said anything to me yet." The investigator counted 8 girls soliciting.

Jennie ——— said to investigator: "I have often met people from home and some good men here." Investigator counted at least 15 girls soliciting.

Investigator counted 3 women who appeared to be soliciting and a number of men who were evidently pimps. Noticed Mrs. ——— loitering on first floor, and learned she often used this place as a ruse—supposed to be waiting for some one and would pick up a man.

Individual History

Typical Cases, of Which the Commission has 147

September 19, 1912: Hattie ———, born in Ireland twenty-three years ago. Came to Philadelphia ten years ago with parents to live. Solicits on Market Street, Eighth to Broad. She can read and write. A friend caused her downfall eight years ago, and for the past five years she has been practising prostitution. Receives as her highest weekly earning $30.00. Is employed in the glove counter of ——— department store at $9.00 per week. She lives at home and has never stayed out all night.

December 2, 1912: Maud ———, born in Detroit twenty-six years ago. Came to Philadelphia two years ago to live with ——— Her present address is —— Master Street. She can read and write. ——— ruined her ten years ago, and since that time she has practised prostitution, receiving as her highest weekly earning from this source $60.00. She gives him some of her earnings now and then, and sometimes he pays her rent. ——— has her under his complete control.

November 30, 1912: Anna ———, was born twenty-six years ago in West Philadelphia. Works as a clerk in the ———, ———, at $12 per week. Present address, ———. She solicits in ——— and ——— hotels. Can read and write. Her friend caused her downfall some time ago. Her highest weekly earning from prostitution is $60.00.

December 10, 1912: Rose ———, born eighteen years ago in Philadelphia, and has lived there always. Present address, ——— and ——— Streets. Solicits on Market Street, Tenth to Seventh. Can read and write. Her fellow ruined her two years ago, and

she has practised prostitution for the past year, receiving as her highest weekly income from this source $30.00. She works in ——— as sales girl at $7.00 per week.

December 16, 1912: Mary ———, born thirty-two years ago in Ardmore, and came to Philadelphia years ago to work, her address being —— Wood Street. She solicits in ———, an Arch Street saloon. Can read and write. Highest weekly income from prostitution, $90.00. Works in ——— as a milliner at $8.00 per week.

December 8, 1912: Ray ———, born twenty-four years ago in Pittsburgh, and came to Philadelphia six months ago. At present living in the ——— Apartments. Can read and write. A friend at boarding-school ruined her ten years ago, and for the past eight years she has been practising prostitution, receiving as her highest weekly earning from this source $100.00. She uses morphin.

December 31, 1912: Harriet ———, born twenty-four years ago in Philadelphia; has lived there always. Can read and write. A playmate at school ruined her, and for the past six years she has been practising prostitution continually, receiving as her highest weekly income from this source $150.

November 30, 1912: May ———, born twenty-eight years ago in Reading; came to Philadelphia ten years ago. Living at —— Vine Street. Can read and write. Her friend ruined her eleven years ago, since when she has practised prostitution continually, receiving as her highest earning $60.00 . She has had three abortions, and complains of inward trouble.

Police

August 26, 1912: —— Percy Street, $1.00 house. ——— conducts this house with the aid of his woman. He was in New York city and told investigator there that several days before the recent raids he was tipped off by Lieutenant ———, who advised him to keep closed on the particular night the raids were to occur. Describes Lieutenant ——— as being a good fellow.

October 28, 1912, 3 P. M.: —— North Ninth Street, not on police list. Madam, ——— ———; 4 inmates counted; price of house, $5.00. Beer is sold. Blanche, the housekeeper, said that ——— formerly kept a house on Eleventh Street. She further stated that the Madam was in with the cops and paid protection money, but would not say to whom.

September 4, 1912, 9.30 P. M.: Investigator was solicited by May, from bawdy house at —— North Tenth Street, which was

recently closed, but is now open. Officer was looking at the investigator at the time. One young fellow walked down Tenth Street with policeman —— to the corner of Tenth and Winter Streets, where they were met by a prostitute. A few minutes later the young man and May left the officer and went directly to the bawdy house at —— North Tenth Street. Investigator thinks the police are getting a rake-off here.

August 17, 1912, 12.45 A. M.: When prostitutes were leaving houses on Noble Street investigator saw officer —— catch one of the girls by the arm and hug her. When the girl got loose from him she called him a "damned fool," but went up Noble Street laughing. Officer seemed to be intoxicated.

July 19, 1912, 9 P. M.: Investigator saw a Jew pimp who is conspicuous for his work about the houses bring a man to —— North Tenth Street. He left the man and crossed the street to the Northwest corner of Tenth and Race Streets, where he spoke to a girl. The girl went to the rear of —— North Tenth Street, and the man followed her. Officer —— was in sight all the time.

Two pimps, one called ——, a Jew, slight build, about thirty-five years of age, and another called ———, are on intimate terms with officer ——.

August 19, 1912, 8.30 P. M., Tenth and Race Streets: Investigator came down Tenth Street; officer stood on the Northwest corner chatting with 3 of the street prostitutes. He withdrew as investigator approached.

August 17, 1912: Investigator saw this officer talking in front of ———'s saloon, with ——— and a man called ———. The vice squad, or party of it, had assembled on the next corner, Ninth and Race. Officer —— kept making trips around the block and tipping off their location.

October 2, 1912: ———, drives the police patrol in the district. ———, house officer at ——— Hotel, says he is Bella ———'s sweetheart. She runs a bawdy house on Callowhill Street. Different people, bartenders, chauffeurs, etc., have told him that Bella ——— had a policeman for a sweetheart.

December 14, 1912: Late last night several houses were raided in the district. Mrs. ———, at —— Noble Street, was tipped off before the raid, but as the warrant had to be served she had 2 inmates in the house, who were taken instead of 8 inmates that she usually had. Early in the evening Mrs. ——— sent 6 inmates to the moving pictures. In —— Noble Street 13 inmates were arrested and marched in double file with several men to the station-house. The Madams were held under $500 bail and the inmates were each fined $13.50.

September 18, 1912, 3 P. M., Ninth and Vine Streets: Investigator was with ———, and they met a policeman. They greeted as old friends and had a talk. Policeman's name is ———. He is well known to the street-walkers; girls all like him, and Alice, a prostitute, told investigator that the girls give him money and presents, and take up a collection at Christmas for him—$50.00 and more, besides many presents.

November 20, 1912: While I was walking with ———, a pimp, through Darien Street about 7 P. M., three policemen came toward us on the opposite side of the street. One of the officers called ——— over to him and I followed. The officer said to ———: "Where is ———?" ——— said "why?" The officer then said, "You tell him to beat it, as the 'specials' are looking for him on a pimp case." We immediately started for a pimp hangout at ——— Callowhill Street, looking for ———. He could not be found, and ——— left word with ———, the restaurant keeper, to tell ——— that "they" were looking for him. The officer who tipped this off to ——— is ———, of the Tenth and Buttonwood Streets station.

Men Solicitors

———, a chauffeur, took investigator to several houses of prostitution and introduced him. He receives 50 cents to $1.00 commission on drinks bought by men he brings in, and $1.00 on every $5.00 spent by the men in the houses. He said last year his commission at ———'s house, —— Callowhill Street, was $1733.

November 8, 1912, 11.45 P. M.: ———, a chauffeur, solicited investigator to go to ———'s house, —— North Tenth Street.

September 26, 1912, 1.30 A. M.: A chauffeur in front of ——— Hotel, told investigator of —— North Seventeenth Street, a $5.00 house; 3 inmates counted. Said he would not guarantee to get him in. Investigators visited the place and were admitted.

September 5, 1912, 1.50 A. M.: ——— solicited investigator to go to —— North Eleventh Street. ———, also taxi-driver, told investigator that during the last month the drivers had been calling girls for men and that the girls took them to hotels, etc.

September 20, 1912, Broad Street, south side of City Hall, 1.30 A. M.: Cabmen called two girls by 'phone and drove investigators to corner of ——— and Callowhill Streets, where the women got in the cab. Cabmen then drove to ——— and Filbert Streets, ——— Hotel. We had a drink. Girls said we could get rooms there. The girls said they were inmates of ——— ———, —— Callowhill Street.

September 12, 1912, Broad Street Station, 12 P. M.: Cabman named ———, apparent age thirty-five, solicited investigator to go to bawdy house, —— Franklin Street. Price of woman, $2.00.

September 12, 1912, 11.45 P. M.: In front of ——— Hotel. Cabman —— of the ——— Cab Co., solicited investigator to go to house at —— Fairmount Avenue. Price of woman, $5.00.

September 25, 1912, 1 P. M.: ———'s saloon, North Broad Street. Investigator solicited by ———, bar-keeper, to go to —— North Randolph Street.

September 24, 1912, 3 P. M.: Northeast corner Sixtieth and ——— Streets. Bar-keeper, ———, directed investigator to Northwest corner Fifty-sixth and ——— Streets.

September 26, 1912, 10 P. M.: —— Ridge Avenue. Bar-keeper told investigator to go to house at —— North Seventeenth Street.

October 9, 1912, 1 A. M.: ———, —— South Tenth Street. ——— at this place sent investigator to —— North Eleventh Street.

———, —— North Fifteenth Street: Bartender at this place directed investigator to —— North Sixteenth Street, house of prostitution.

November 9, 1912, 12.45 A. M.: ——— Hotel. Bartender solicited investigator to go to two houses of prostitution on Callowhill Street, near ——— Street.

November 13, 1912: — —'s beer-garden, Front and ——— Avenue. Waiter named ——— introduces prostitutes who frequent beer-garden to customers.

Dance Halls

———, Dance Hall, —— North Thirteenth Street, 10.30 P. M., October 12, 1912: Investigator was directed to this place by several persons and at different times as having the reputation for its loose management. Although the dancers were requested not to take part in certain dances, there was no show of enforcing any rules. The three undersized "bouncers" danced almost all the time, and they did not make any show of keeping the place orderly. As a rule, the men and boys go to the place in cliques, and the women go unescorted to the place. Investigator entered along with a bunch of five young men ranging in age from eighteen to twenty-two years. The male contingent is made up for the most part of a rough class of boys and men about twenty-two years old—the largest part are young men. The girls are a hard-looking

bunch. One fellow who goes to the dances regularly said that the girls come mostly from Kensington and from factory districts, and remarked, "they are a hard bunch: so hard they eat iron for breakfast." While there, investigator witnessed all kinds of dances—turkey-trot, bear, cat, etc. Such stunts as men holding their women partners tight and bending backward so that the woman cannot keep her feet on the floor and dancing around in that position are permitted. In one instance a young man got in an argument with a girl, and "bawled out" across the floor to her "b—— s——," and continued this at intervals without a show of being restricted. In the hall investigator recognized Bessie, from ———'s bawdy house, —— Franklin Street, and there were 4 female friends with her. There were about 100 male persons in the hall and about the same number of females. Out of the total number of girls investigator believed 25 of them to be prostitutes. —— North Thirteenth Street is a bawdy house, a few doors away. —— Master Street is an assignation house, one-half block around the corner. —— North Thirteenth Street is an assignation house. Mrs. ———'s place, —— Master Street, one-half block away, as well as two or three other places investigator does not remember, are in vicinity and have been for years.

——— Hall, 9.30 P. M., October 27, 1912, Sunday: Dance hall was open when investigator reached place, but no dance started, as there seemed to be some trouble with the police. Dance finally got started with three pieces of music about 11 P. M. During the time the crowd waited for the dance to start there were much rowdyism and hooting, and boxing by five or six second-rate pugs. One, ——— the slugger, was leader of the pugs. A club, called the ———, is another feature of this place. They give dances occasionally in different halls. When dance started there were 20 girls in the hall, and out of the 20 investigator does not believe there was one who was not a prostitute. Investigator recognized several faces as having seen them before in the Tenderloin. There were about 75 men. Stag dancing was indulged in, as was any kind of licentious dancing with new movements. Candy, gum, and soft drinks were sold down-stairs, and young Jewish girls sold checks upon the floor of the hall. Men smoked and many danced with their hats on. After 12 o'clock the corner saloon opened up and there was a general rush for drinks. The hall itself is a rather small affair, located in the Jewish section, and tickets of admission are 25 cents. The hall is about 75 by 100 feet.

———, 11 P. M., October 26, 1912, —— Dickinson Street: Place was closing at this hour. Men and boys were boisterous and there were quite a few girls under sixteen years of age. Hooting, howling, and licentious dancing allowed. Two police officers on outside did little to abolish noise. As crowd poured into street there were about 100 men and boys and 30 girls. In party of 5 boys and 2 girls, apparently sixteen to twenty years of age, one

boy was fairly dragging a girl by the neck while another boy was goosing her. She took no offense.

———, ——— and Montgomery Avenue, November 8, 1912, 10 P. M.: The dancing there was apparently orderly. Investigator was solicited by woman, apparent age twenty-five years, to go to ——— Hotel. She said she was married, but not living with her husband. When investigator danced with her she pressed her body close to his in what is termed the "souey" dance. She would not state any price for letting investigator stay with her all night at ——— Hotel, and intimated that a present would be acceptable. She said her name was Estelle ———.

Dancing Hall at ——— and Kensington Avenues, November 21, 1912: A ball was going on tonight. Ten cents wardrobe to girls was charged. Some girls were less than sixteen years of age, and when they came out they used the vilest language, which drew suggestive remarks from the young men, who met with ready replies. A very low class goes here.

November 25th, 1912. ——— Beneficial Society Ball at ——— Hall, ——— ——— Street. The description of this wild, riotous, drunken orgy is not overdrawn—it is scarcely adequate. I attended this ball tonight, entering the hall about 10.15 P. M. This affair is quite an event among the sporting people, and is an annual ball, this being the twelfth one. Admission was 25 cents, which was wardrobe charges only—hanging up one's coat cost 10 cents extra.

There were about 500 people present, and by observation and inquiries I judged three-fifths of the women were fast street-walkers, inmates of several sporting houses, and madams.

The dance floor is on the second floor, and is quite a large hall, with a stage at one end and small balconies on each side. The ladies' parlors and check rooms are on this floor On the first floor there is a large room with long tables where drinks of all kinds were served, also sandwiches. Next to this is a large room that contains the bar, and off this bar is a smaller room, where the officials and committee held their champagne party after the grand march.

As for the character of the crowd, it was very tough, and by 1 A. M. a great number, both men and women, were crazy drunk. There was positively no restriction to the tough dancing, and I saw the most lewd and wanton actions by many couples on the floor. The turkey-trot, wiggle, spot dancing, and every kind of licentious dancing was indulged in. I saw unmistakable signs of sensual passions during the dancing, and one girl I noticed was so worked up that she had to leave the floor and go into the ladies' parlor. There was no question from her actions what the matter was. It is impossible to describe the scenes except to say that it

was the *toughest* exhibition I ever saw, not excepting the ——— Guards Ball in New York city.

One girl, very beautiful, dressed in pink brocaded satin trimmed with fur and pink slippers, was one I shall try to give as a fair example. I asked a fellow who she was, and he told me she was a "hooker" from the Tenderloin. This girl, with others, got drunk in the room down stairs, and afterward danced with different fellows (on the dance floor) with her arms tightly clasped around their necks and waists, bodies pressed tightly together, going through the most sensual motions with the fellows, who were feeling of her at the same time. After a dance she would run around hugging and kissing different fellows, and then fall exhausted in a chair, or more often on some fellow's lap.

I sat in the gallery until about 1.30 A. M. In one corner was a girl about seventeen years of age clasped in the arms of a fellow. First she would be in his lap, then he in hers. It was a very dark corner.

Another couple next to me were both intoxicated. The fellow was lying on three chairs, his head in the girl's lap. He went to sleep, and she left him there stretched on the chairs. Other couples were here also, and their actions were disgusting.

Down stairs there was a riot of shouting, singing, and drunken talk. Beer flowed like water. It was a common sight to see a waiter with 20 or 25 mugs of beer going from the bar to the tables, and also carrying 30 empty glasses—a difficult feat. The bartenders had no time to draw one glass, but filled ten mugs at one time. The beer was drawn from large half-barrels placed on a shelf behind the bar. All kinds of drinks were sold. Checks in sheets were sold at one end of the bar, and by different members all over the place. I saw several girls standing at the bar drinking with the men.

The room down stairs was filled all the time. There was an orchestra there. Girls and fellows were in all sorts of positions—jumping over tables, singing and dancing. One fellow threw a chair clear across the room. Another got up on a chair and the chair broke under him, whereupon he threw the pieces all over the place.

I talked with three hard-looking fellows in this room. They agreed that it was tough. They said nearly all the women and girls were w———, "hookers." I said, "There's a pretty girl." One fellow answered, "Yes, she's all right; she gave me 'two bits' to get in with." I said, "This is a great sight." He said, "Oh, just wait until about 3 o'clock, then they will all be drunk." I pointed to a woman and asked if she wasn't the Madam of a sporting house, and he replied that he didn't know her, but there were several such women there.

One pretty girl got so drunk that she became unconscious and was stretched on two chairs in the small room where the champagne crowd was.

About 12.30 A. M. the crowd was largely added to by a good many gaudily dressed girls and older women whom I judged were sporting women.

I noticed two girls, not over sixteen years of age, with their hair down their backs. They seemed to be alone. I saw them dancing the lewd dances with different fellows, and I saw these two girls standing at the bar drinking beer.

A gang of 6 or 8 fellows got out a piece of stage scenery, took it onto the dance floor during the intermission, and would sail it nearly the length of the floor on its edge, then it would topple over with a crash. The members of the Committee could not stop them. Finally a policeman came up and timidly told them to put it away, which they took their time in doing. Up until 12 P. M. there were three policemen on duty, but they only stood around the entrance downstairs. Later three more came, but only one appeared upstairs, and then for only a little while. One policeman's number was ——.

I overheard many dirty conversations between couples. After 1 A. M. it was not uncommon to see couples fall down while dancing. In one couple the girl, who was drunk, had to be helped up. They circled the hall, doing but one motion—the turkey trot.

The grand march at 12 P. M. was a sight to see. Instead of marching in a respectable manner, the majority were prancing, turkey-trotting, and five or six other couples, in spoon fashion, with arms clasped around the waist of the one in front. "Goosing" was frequent, both during the grand march and at other times.

Souvenirs were given out at this time, the ladies receiving a string of cheap beads. There were about 175 couples in the grand march.

On the lower floor are telephones, which were continually used, mostly by fast women, urging others to come to the ball, etc.

I recognized several girls I have seen in cafés uptown, also cabaret singers, waiters, etc.

Children in Vice District

When they see a man hesitate about entering a house, they approach him and ask for a nickel for information.

November 27, 1912: While passing through Noble Street I counted 6 boys and 4 girls, ranging in age from five to twelve years, on the street between Ninth and Tenth, playing about the steps of disorderly houses. The inmates were going in and out of the houses, and the smallest of these children recognized the women and passed slurring remarks about them.

At —— Noble Street a very small messenger boy, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, entered the house.

December 10, 1912: —— Callowhill Street is a pimp's hangout owned by ———. He has a wife and two children, a girl about ten and a boy about eight. Expressions that the children hear are frightful, and language used is so vile as to be unprintable.

August 8, 1912, 11.45 P. M., —— Noble Street: A small boy named George ———, thirteen or fourteen years of age, was given 5 cents by a man, in return for which he directed him to different houses of prostitution.

August 12, 1912, 3 P. M., —— Noble Street: At this hour investigator saw a young girl who appeared to be about twelve years of age sitting on the step of this address,—a house of prostitution,—with a small baby in her arms.

August 16, 1912, 9.30 P. M., Noble Street between Eighth and Franklin Streets: A number of small boys were directing men to houses of prostitution on Noble Street for which they asked a nickel.

August 17, 1912, 4.30 P. M.: Investigator saw a number of boys loitering on Noble Street between Eighth and Franklin Streets, also on Percy Street from Noble to Buttonwood, directing men to houses of prostitution.

Children on the Stage

Typical Illustration

April 19, 1912, Amateur Night at ——— Theater: Preceding the amateurs' performance there was presented "Queens of the Jarden de Paris." It consisted of two acts, during the course of which the following songs were rendered:

"Millionaires."
"On the Boulevard."
"The Bogie Man Moon."
"Ragtime Minstrel Man."
"Steal Some Other Fellow's Girl."
"Meet me tonight."
"Oceana Roll."
"Baboon Baby Dance."
"You Remind Me."
"I Dare You To Do It."
"When You Were Sweet Sixteen."

The production was a vulgar exhibition, in which the women of the cast vied with each other in immoral dances. The dresses were all abbreviated, except where the women were only attired in fleshings.

At 10.45 P. M. the regular performance ended and I went, in company with Mr. ———, behind the scenes, at the invitation of Mr. ———, stage manager, with whom I had made arrangements early in the week. As we came upon the stage some of the girls from the regular performance were still standing about in their

scant stage clothes talking; others were going to their dressing-rooms, while still others, in a half-naked condition, stood about to watch the amateur performance. Freely mingling with these women, and scattered all over the stage, were young children, some as young as five years, who were awaiting their turn to go on. There were two mothers who accompanied their children.

The first number was that of a boy, apparently twelve years old, who rendered a number of jokes. He was heartily applauded, and coins were thrown to him from all parts of the house. In this way he had collected $3.95, according to the statement of Mr. ———, who picked the coins up for him.

The second was that of a girl, apparently ten or twelve years old, who executed a toe dance. She was on the stage about seven minutes.

Third came "Baby ———," a rather well-known local singer and dancer. I saw her the night before at the Majestic, where she took the first prize. This child is apparently five years of age, small of stature, with an emaciated face. She sang and danced. One of her songs was, "Everybody's Doing It," which she accompanied with movements of the body, which were, to say the least, very suggestive. She was on the stage about ten minutes, and was loudly applauded, and some money was thrown to her. I approached the woman accompanying "Baby ———," asking for the child's name and address and some other facts. She gave me the name of the child as Anna ———. She said that the child was an orphan and she was caring for her. She said she had been singing and dancing on the stage since she was three years old. The woman was a rather coarse, illiterate person. After a few minutes she asked me for what purpose I wanted the information about the child; I told her I might want to use it in writing up the amateur performance. She became very much wrought up, and demanded the slip of paper on which I had noted the name and address. I had no objection to returning the slip to her, as I had in mind the child's name and address. As I was going to tear the notation from the slip of paper she grabbed the entire slip out of my hands and hurriedly placed it in her hand-bag. She then began asking the people about the stage who I was.

The next piece of entertainment was participated in only by colored boys. There was suspended from the grooves on top of the stage a long pole, which extended about two feet above the floor of the stage. This was well greased. About nine colored lads, ranging apparently from ten to fifteen years of age, successively tried to climb the pole, but in each case came down. While they were all lined up on the stage a mass of sawdust was thrown on top of them from above, at which they all hurried away, to the great delight of a filled house.

Two colored boys came out to sing, and before they sang more than two lines they were given the "water cure"—that is to say, water was thrown upon them by stage hands from a water-pump.

Three more colored boys, apparently ten, eleven, and thirteen, came out and sang. They were also followed by the man with the water, and when they ran, they ran into a huge net held by stage hands on the other end of the stage.

Next came a buck and wing dance by a fellow about twenty-two years of age; following him came a ventriloquist.

At about 11.30 P. M. all the performers were lined up. The ventriloquist got the prize.

All the colored boys were lined up, and given ten or fifteen cents for their pains. The white children got nothing at all.

During the whole performance these children waited about the stage, which was filled up with the regular girls of the Burlesque Company, who watched the amateur performances.

Just as soon as the children came off the stage and were given their money, which was thrown to them, the two mothers quickly counted the money their children received and stowed it away.

Everybody was leaving, and the little girls walked out with the burlesque women, who as soon as they reached the street began soliciting men to go with them. There were a number of men who were waiting outside the stage door who picked up the girls and went away with them.

Many of the burlesque women spoke of going to the ——— Hall, where the stage employes were having a ball. In company with Mr. ——— I attended this ball. The hall is situated in a rather out-of-the-way district. As we entered we came upon the bar-room first, where little girls, some as young as twelve years, were found after midnight drinking beer, which was freely sold to them. The men and women were all of the most debased character apparently. Four or five policemen in uniform sat drinking and smoking with the women, whose actions plainly denoted their profession.

The dances which were given upstairs were the worst I have ever seen. As the hour grew later the dances became worse. The cheeks of the girls flushed from drinking freely, their bodies swayed in the most vicious manner, while the men held them in such a way as to excite the lowest passions within them. Some girls in the bar-room, particularly the youngest ones, were everything but seduced by men who were apparent strangers to them. There was no ventilation at all in the hall. Smoking was freely indulged in, in spite of the signs prohibiting it. The hall was lighted by gas. One woman with a baby in her arms was there until 1 A. M. Policemen were on the dance floor, and made no attempt to stop the dancing which was going on.

Messenger Boy Service

May 16, 1912: Called at the office of the ——— Telegraph Co., at ——— and ——— Streets. This office is situated in the heart

of the tenderloin district. I did not tell the manager for what purpose I desired a boy. He assigned to me messenger No. ——. This boy is sixteen years of age, and has been a night messenger for the past three years. I told the boy that I did not live in the city, and was anxious to see the sights. To this he replied:

"You know you're in the red light district now. Would you like to go to see some of the women?"

"How do you know where the women are?"

"Know? Why that's my business to know. A fellow must know all about that on this job?"

"How does that come about?"

"All the women in the houses telephone to the office when they want something. We run errands for them, buy chop suey, take messages, buy things for them, and do anything they want us to. If it were not for this business, the office could close up. Things are mighty dull now, any how. It's all on account of that damn Mayor Blankenburg we got in office now. He's closing all the houses up. It makes business bad for us and bad for every one. Now that everything is closed up the pimps are getting desperate because the women don't make enough money for them to gamble with. So they rob the men as soon as the women go to bed with them. The rooms have hidden doors—we call 'em 'panel houses.' When a customer takes his pants off, there is only one chair in the room to put them on. So while the man is busy with the woman in bed, a little panel in the wall opens, and the woman's pimp takes all the money from the man's pockets. It's not safe to go into any whorehouse in the city now. There are two different gangs of pimps, and they are on the outs now. They sometimes go into the rooms where the women are doing business with men and shoot the place up."

"The pimps are taking to selling opium and cocaine, too. Before the police were so strict the night messengers used to do that business, and we made a little money out of it, too. But now that the women don't make much, the pimps are making something on the side. Last year I used to make three and four dollars a night in tips alone. I used to give my whole wages to my mother and keep the tips. There were a number of 'French houses,' and every time I went there I got a quarter. I was sure for four or five calls there. Sometimes they call just to have me get cigarettes or take a message. Those French girls were gay ones. They would take a man up any way he likes. They're all gone now since this is a reform town. The place I got most tips was on the station-house calls. When a woman was locked up, she would call for a messenger, and he would hunt up her friends to get bail. I used to overcharge them on the service, and I always got a good-sized tip, too. You see when a woman's in bad like that, especially in jail, she don't care for money, so that when you say a dollar for a service that costs fifteen cents it makes no difference to her."

"We messengers certainly get free shows. I have seen women

all naked in bed. I go right up to the rooms. It makes me feel kind of queer, but I wouldn't go after the best whore in the city. I'm afraid of getting a dose. Some of the boys who worked in the office got caught in that way. I have never been up to a woman although I have worked at this three years and have lived in this district all my life. The place where I see the worst sights is in the theatrical hotels around here. The girls have rooms, and after the show take fellows up with them and drink beer all night; then go to sleep with a different fellow every night. They sometimes do a wriggly dance in their rooms to please the men. Some of these actresses are hard."

"When this town was wide open there were a number of gambling houses. The pimps would go there and play crap or cards, and get the results of the race track. Those places have been closed up, but the pimps send me to certain places where I get them the race news."

"The office on ——— Street hardly gets any telegraph business. That goes to the main office, but we take care of all the red-light business. We used to be open all night, but last year there was a good deal of stuff in the newspapers about messenger boys going wrong. Then they closed this office down. Now it is open until 1 o'clock only. We have two boys there."

May 17, 1912: Called up the ——— Telegraph Co. on the telephone from the ——— Hotel, and asked that a boy be sent to the hotel telephone booth immediately. In answer there came messenger No. ——, by the name of ———. ——— claims twenty-one years, although he does not look more than eighteen. He works from 10 o'clock at night to 6 o'clock the next morning. He has been in the service of the company for the past six years. Like the other messengers I have met, he lamented the changed conditions in the morals of the city. He said:

"I remember the days when a dollar tip was a common thing. A woman would call a messenger to get lunch for a party of friends, help serve it, get a dollar tip besides the charges. Then the houses were all wide open. Now they are all closed except a few cheap ones. The reform Mayor closed them up. When Mayor Blankenburg first went in office I had lots of calls to take suit-cases from the houses to the railroad stations. The women were going out of town. The pimps were sporty, too. Now a messenger hardly even gets a tip from a pimp. When a woman was arrested she would call a messenger to hunt up her man. There was big tips in that. I was once in a station-house when I saw about 20 women all in one cell about 3 o'clock in the morning. They were singing and having a good time, because they knew it was only a question of time before they would be bailed out or the Judge would give them a fine and let them off."

"The houses that run wide open now are dangerous. The pimps rob the women's customers by the 'panel game,' and some

of the women play the 'badger' game. Most of the pimps are pickpockets or thieves. They all gamble. Some of the women will get a man to her room, dope him with booze, then have her pimp rob the man. I was once called to carry a drunk out of a woman's room. The woman paid me 50 cents. I got the fellow to the front of the house and sat him down and run away."

"Since the town is tight, I notice that there are a lot of 'faries' (sexual perverts) hanging around the tenderloin. They usually go after messengers first. Most the boys are on to them and fight shy of them. They hang around the bath-houses. They will creep up to a man who is fast asleep and go for him. They are in with the watchmen in the baths. I knew one messenger whom we all dared to stay with one of these men. He did, and instead of giving the messenger five dollars, as he had promised, the man chased the messenger out. Since then I think this messenger has been going with such men. He is off the force a long time. The last heard of him was from Pittsburgh. He's not working. He's being kept by some women there."

"I go to a woman once a week. I have been going with women since I was fifteen years old. I was on the force the time I first went. Sometimes I went and stayed all night. I had a couple of doses, but got rid of them quickly. That's nothing. Every man some time or other gets a dose. I'm all better now. Sometimes I can get a woman for half price, because I know them so well. But not often, especially now when business is so bad. If this town don't open up soon, I'm going to Pittsburgh or some other place where I can make more money."

Called at the office of the ——— Telegraph Co., and asked for a boy. They furnished messenger No. ——, fifteen years of age, in the service of the company seven months, earning an average of $5.00 a week, working from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. He said:

"I get 4 or 5 calls every night to houses on Race, Vine, and Noble Streets. I take notes and packages to the girls. I make about 50 cents to 75 cents a night in tips. I have seen some of the women with nothing on except a shirt. They sit in their rooms in the houses and a madam sends men up to them. The house at —— Percy Street is a good tip place. I'm in for a dime at least every time I go there. I once took a note for a girl in a hotel, and the charges were 75 cents. She kicked about it, and said that she would let me stay with her instead. I didn't have 75 cents to my name, else I would have done it. I told her if she did not pay me I would get a cop. She finally gave me the money, but not a penny tip."

"I like to get calls to the district. There is always something to see worth while. I have seen the girls with nothing on, and I have seen them all dressed but with their skirts up to their knees. I guess they pull their skirts up purposely, so as to make a man want her. All the girls smoke cigarettes, and some of them are

heavy drinkers. Once a man wanted me to go out and buy him a bottle of whisky on Sunday, but I did not know where to get it, and I didn't want to take any chance. He might have been a detective. The other messengers have told me that the detectives often take them around to get information."

May 24, 1912: At midnight I called at the main office of the ——— Telegraph Co., and asked for a messenger. The person in charge did not inquire the purpose for which I wanted a boy, but called to ——— to accompany me. He is eighteen years of age, having been with the company for three years. I told him that I did not live in Philadelphia and that I would like to see the town at night. He then told me that there was nothing to see at night unless I wanted to see the houses of prostitution. I asked him how he knew where they were:

"I burned my finger there. I ought to know. I just came out of the Jefferson Hospital, where I was laid up for nine months from a disease I got from one of the women in the Tenderloin. When I first went into this business I never knew what it would bring me to. I was a night boy, and all the calls mostly came from the red-light district. I would take notes and packages for the women. I got to know them all. They knew me. I made as high as $5.00 and $6.00 a night in tips. At that time we did not have a reform mayor, as now. Things were all wide open. Everything went. I used to go to the rooms of the girls and see them in all kinds of positions. After a fellow sees them so much he takes a try himself. I did, and everything was all right. Then I got to going twice a week. When I went up last time I went to the hospital. The doctors thought I was gone for good. I had about four different kinds of doses. When I came from the hospital I tried to do other work, but I failed. Somehow I always wanted to get back to the service. I could not work in a factory, because I was used to being out on the street all the time. So I came back to the job and was promoted to night clerk. I worked at that a while and saw it did not pay as well as the night messenger. So I made every messenger split with me on tips. Some of them refused, so I gave them the worst calls. They soon came around. Then I found a better way. If a boy stayed out on a service for two hours I fixed the records so that it only showed a half-hour. Then I made the boy split the difference between us. So the boy made something extra and I did too. One day a messenger got sore and told the management. They caught me with the goods, but they did not fire me; they reduced me to night messenger, and here I am again. Business is bad, though. The reformers chased all the good houses out of existence. Very little tips now. There was a time when I could make a couple of dollars on dope, but the cops are so strict that I would not take a chance. The pimps handle the stuff now. The pimps are down and out, too. A lot of them took girls out of town. Those who remained in town are

pickpockets and robbers. They are running the 'panel game.' They have secret doors in the walls, and will go through a man's pockets while he is in bed with the woman. It's dangerous to go in any of those houses now. I can go in them. They won't touch me. In fact, they're afraid to try anything with messengers because we know all their secrets, and that's going some."

"I had a call tonight to a room on Race Street, where a Chinaman lives with a white woman. She was lying on a couch, drunk with dope, and the Chink sent me out with a note to another woman. The Chinamen sometimes take up with women and become their pimps. I know two or three that have women working for them. I had a chance to put a young girl to work for me. She wanted me to be her man. I had a call to her room. She gave me a note to take to a man, which I did. I found the man in a room with another girl drinking beer. When I went back I told that to her. She got wild. She tore her hair and screamed. Then she said she did not care what became of her at all. I tried to be nice to her. She said she was looking for a man 'to fix him.' She asked me if I wanted to solicit business for her on the street while she was in a room. She did not want to go on the street, because she was afraid of meeting people she knew. I knew it meant living with her all the time. My parents would kill me if I did not come home every day—and I don't take any chances with the pimps either. They would get their gang after me for stealing one of their girls, and I'd have my head blown off. That's a bad crowd to mix with. I once saw a pimp beat his girl up because she was caught giving some money to another fellow. He had this girl up in a room, and he hit her with his fists. She did not scream. She just fell down and lay there until he went out. Then she cursed him."

Appendix C

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHPLACE AND NATIVITY OF 185 GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS

Birthplace.	Number Foreign Born.	Number Native Born.	Number White.	Number Colored.
Austria	2	0	2	0
England	3	0	3	0
Germany	3	0	3	0
Ireland	5	0	5	0
Maryland	0	10	2	8
Massachusetts	0	1	1	0
New Jersey	0	6	3	3
New York	0	9	8	1
North Carolina	0	1	0	1
Ohio	0	1	1	0
Pennsylvania (outside Philadelphia)	0	23	19	4
Philadelphia	0	106	70	36
Russia	2	0	2	0
Virginia	0	3	0	3
Wales	1	0	1	0
Washington, D. C.	0	6	1	5
West Virginia	0	3	0	3
Total	16	169	121	64

TABLE OF 66 CASES OF GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS, GIVING REASONS WHY THEY CAME TO PHILADELPHIA

Birthplace.	With Parents.	With Relatives.	With Husband.	To Visit.	Runaway.	To Escape Disgrace at Home.	To Work.	Total
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Dist. of Columbia	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	6
England	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Germany	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Ireland	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5
Maryland	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	9
New Jersey	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	6
New York	4	2	..	1	..	..	2	9
North Carolina	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ohio	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pennsylvania	4	2	1	2	..	..	4	13
Russia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Virginia	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	5
Wales	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
West Virginia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	26	12	1	3	1	2	21	66

TABLE SHOWING PRESENT AGE OF 95 GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS, AGE WHEN FIRST SEXUAL OFFENSE WAS COMMITTED, AND AGE WHEN THEY ENTERED LIFE OF PROSTITUTION

Present Age.	Age of First Sexual Offense.	Age of Entering Life of Prostitution.	No. at or Under 14 Committing First Sexual Offense.	At or Over 15 Committing First Sexual Offense.	At or Under 15 Entering Life of Prostitution.	At or Over 16 Entering Life of Prostitution.
4 at 14..	3 at 13	2 at 13	34	61	46	49
	1 at 14	2 at 14				
14 at 15..	2 at 12	5 at 13				
	7 at 13	7 at 14				
	5 at 15	2 at 15				
13 at 16..	1 at 13	5 at 14				
	5 at 14	4 at 15				
	5 at 15	4 at 16				
	2 at 16					
23 at 17..	3 at 13	1 at 13				
	4 at 14	4 at 14				
	10 at 15	8 at 15				
	3 at 16	4 at 16				
	3 at 17	6 at 17				
11 at 18..	1 at 12	1 at 13				
	1 at 13	4 at 16				
	2 at 14	4 at 17				
	5 at 16					
	2 at 17	2 at 18				
3 at 19..	1 at 14	1 at 14				
	1 at 15	1 at 15				
	1 at 17	1 at 17				
3 at 20..	2 at 15	1 at 15				
	1 at 16	2 at 16				
2 at 21..	1 at 9	1 at 15				
	1 at 15	1 at 19				
3 at 22..	2 at 15	1 at 16				
	1 at 16	1 at 18				
		1 at 19				
3 at 23..	1 at 13	1 at 16				
	2 at 15	1 at 20				
		1 at 19				
1 at 24..	1 at 19	1 at 19				
3 at 25..	1 at 15	1 at 20				
	1 at 17	2 at 24				
	1 at 24					
4 at 30..	1 at 12	1 at 14				
	1 at 18	1 at 18				
	1 at 20	1 at 20				
	1 at 28	1 at 28				
1 at 32..	1 at 16	1 at 16				
1 at 33..	1 at 25	1 at 29				
2 at 34..	1 at 17	2 at 26				
2 at 35..	1 at 15	1 at 17				
	1 at 18	1 at 32				
1 at 37..	1 at 15	1 at 20				
1 at 38..	1 at 29	1 at 29				
Total, 95						

TABLE SHOWING WAGES RECEIVED BY 113 GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS, IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS ENGAGED IN BEFORE AND AFTER BECOMING PROSTITUTES

Occupation Before.		Salary per Week.			Occupation After.	Salary per Week.
Domestic service ..	52	11 received		$2.00	10 same.	Same.
					1 day's work.	$3.50.
		13	"	2.50	12 same.	Same.
					1 day's work.	$4.50.
		3	"	3.00	Same.	Same.
		1	"	3.50	Same.	Same.
		5	"	4.00	Same.	Same.
		7	"	4.50	6 same.	7 same.
					1 factory work.	
		5	"	5.00	4 same.	4 same.
					1 day's work.	1 $6.00.
		3	"	6.00	Same.	Same.
		3	"	7.00	2 same.	2 same.
						1 $4.50.
		1	"	8.00	Same.	Same.
Waitress' work in restaurants.....	3	1	"	3.50	Same.	Same.
		1	"	4.50	Same.	Same.
		1	"	6.00	Same.	Same.
Dressmaking	1	1	"	9.00	Same.	$10.00.
Cleaning and laundry.....	5	1	"	2.00	Same.	Same.
		1	"	3.00	Same.	Same.
		1	"	4.00	Same.	Same.
		1	"	4.50	Same.	Same.
		1	"	5.50	Same.	Same.
Mill work.....	13	1	"	5.00	Domestic service.	$2.50.
		1	"	4.00	Same.	Same.
		1	"	4.50	Same.	Same.
		1	"	2.50	In Five and Ten-cent store.	$5.00.
		3	"	5.00	Same.	Same.
		2	"	6.00	Same.	Same.
		2	"	6.50	Same.	Same.
		2	"	7.00	Same.	Same.
Factory work.....	30	2	"	3.00	Same.	Same.
		3	"	4.00	Same.	Same.
		3	"	4.50	Same.	Same.
		3	"	5.00	Same.	Same.
		5	"	6.00	4 same.	
					Dept. store work.	5 same.
		3	"	7.00	Same.	Same.
		2	"	7.50	Same.	Same.
		5	"	8.00	Same.	Same.
		2	"	9.00	Same.	Same.
		2	"	10.00	1 nursing midwife	$15.00.
					1 same.	$10.00.
Telephone operating.....	2	1	"	3.00	Millinery.	$2.00.
		1	"	4.50	Same.	Same.
Dept. store work..	7	1	"	2.50	Same.	Same.
		3	"	4.00	2 same.	Same.
					1 waitress' work in restaurant on odd days.	$1.50 per day.
		1	"	4.50	Same.	Same.
		2	"	6.00	Same.	Same.
Total.....	113					

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENCE OF 103 GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS BEFORE ENTERING UPON A LIFE OF PROSTITUTION, DISPOSITION OF WAGES, PRICE OF ROOM AND BOARD

Residence.	All Wages Given at Home.	Part Wages Given at Home.	Furnished Room and Board		
			Number.	Room Rent per Week.	Table Board per Week.
At home..... 88	12	63	13	6....$1.00	6....$2.00
With relatives . 2	..	..	..	5.... 1.00	5..... 2.50
Boarded 13	..	..	..	1.... 1.00	1..... 3.00
Total.....103	..	..	..	1.... 2.00	1..... 4.00

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION AND CALLING BEFORE AND AFTER BECOMING PROSTITUTES OF 143 GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS

Trade or Calling before Becoming Prostitutes.	Trade or Calling Combined with Prostitution.	Trade or Calling After.	Before.
In school..... 26	26 nothing.	Housework... 31	26 housework.
			2 waitress work
			2 mill work.
			1 factory.
Housework ... 39	26 housework.		
	1 factory work.	Laundry work 4	4 laundry work.
	12 nothing.	Waitress work 4	4 waitress work.
		Sewing..... 3	3 sewing.
Laundry work. 8	4 laundry work.	Telephone operating 1	1 telephone operating.
	4 nothing.	Department store work.. 7	6 department store work.
Waitress' work in restaurant. 8	4 waitress work.	..	..
	2 housework.	..	..
	2 nothing.	Mill work.... 4	4 mill work.
Sewing..... 4	3 sewing.	Factory work. 22	21 factory work.
	1 nothing.		1 housework.
Acting in cheap theatres.... 1	1 nothing.	Nothing..... 67	26 school.
Telephone operating 3	1 telephone operating.	..	12 housework
	2 nothing.	..	4 laundry work.
Department store work.. 10	6 department store work.	..	2 waitress.
	4 nothing.	..	1 sewing.
Mill work 9	4 mill work.	..	1 acting.
	1 department store work.	..	2 telephone operating.
	2 housework.	..	..
	2 nothing.	..	4 department store work.
Factory work . 35	21 factory work.	..	2 mill work.
	1 housework.	..	13 factory work.
	13 nothing.	..	..
Total 143	143	143	143

TABLE SHOWING EARNINGS OF 63 GIRLS (PROSTITUTES) INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS AS COMPARED WITH EARNINGS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Weekly Earnings from Prostitution.		Earnings Combined with Prostitution.	Disposition of Earnings.				
Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	To Parents.	Husband.	Support of Child.	Madam of House.	Pretended Benefactor.
Living expenses .19	..	36 received from $2 to $15	10 gave part.	1 gave all.	4	5	2 gave all.
$10..... 1	..						
12..... 1	..						
20..... 1	..						
25..... 2	$10..1						
30..... 1							
35..... 2	20..1						
50..... 2	30..1						
85..... 1	35..1						
100..... 4	20..1						
	50..3						
103..... 1	50..1						
200..... 1	50..1						
Total ..36							

TABLE OF 136 CASES OF GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS SHOWING PARTNER OF FIRST SEXUAL OFFENSE

Age.	Stranger.	Playmate.	Lover.	Friend.	Relation.	Total.
7.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
9.....	1	1	..	..	..	2
10.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
12.....	1	7	..	..	1	9
13.....	5	11	3	1	1	21
14.....	9	8	7	3	1	28
15.....	15	1	14	8	..	38
16.....	7	..	6	4	..	17
17.....	4	..	6	1	..	11
18.....	2	..	2	..	..	4
19.....	1	..	..	1	..	2
22.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
23.....	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total.....	46	30	39	18	3	136

TABLE SHOWING 180 CASES OF GIRLS (PROSTITUTES) INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS SHOWING CIVIL STATE

Age.	Living with Husband.	Separated from Husband.	Widow.	Single.	Total.
To 15.....	..	..	..	30	30
" 20.....	..	..	1	96	97
" 25.....	2	3	1	17	23
" 30.....	1	1	3	2	7
" 35.....	4	5	5	1	15
" 40.....	2	4	1	1	8
Total.....	9	13	11	147	180

TABLE OF REASONS GIVEN BY 150 GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR ENTERING UPON LIFE OF PROSTITUTION

In Connection with Family.	In Connection with Married Life.	Personal Reasons.	Economic Reasons.
1.	....	She liked the man.	....
2. Spoilt by well-to-do parents.	....	Wanted to see what immoral life was like.	Lost position; could not find work.
3. Too strict.	....	Sneaked out for pleasure; got into bad company.	....
4.	....	Would not go to school, frequented picture shows, got into bad company.	....
5.	....	Assaulted; went with bad company she met at moving picture shows.	....
6. Too many young brothers and sisters to watch.	....	....	Heard immorality was an easy way to make money, which she needed.
7. Had to help support mother.	....	....	Could not get work in factory.
8.	....	....	Heard this was an easy way to make money, which she needed.
9.	....	Wanted to see what houses of ill-repute were like.	....
10.	....	....	An easy way to make a living; girl was "kept" by friend.
11. Too strict.	....	....	Wages not enough for anything but family expenses.
12.	....	Liked the man for whom she worked.	Easiest way to keep herself and man.
13. Lived with brother who didn't guard her.	....	Influenced by bad associates.	....
14.	Husband died, leaving her with no means of support.	....	Could make more money this way, so that children should have good education and so keep out of life she was leading.
15. Could not get along with stepmother.	....	Wanted pleasures.	And had no money to pay for them.
16. Turned out of home.	....	Man rescuing her took her to Noble Street.	Decided that this was easiest way of earning money.
17. Mother forced her to do it in her house of ill-repute.	....	....	....

TABLE OF REASONS GIVEN BY 150 GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR ENTERING UPON LIFE OF PROSTITUTION—(*Continued*)

	In Connection with Family.	In Connection with Married Life.	Personal Reasons.	Economic Reasons.
18.	Home too strict; parents too violent in temper.	....	....	....
19.	Mother opposed her marriage.	....	....	Had to give all her earnings to mother.
20.	....	....	....	Could not live on $4.00 a week, for work in department store.
21	....	....	Chloroformed at a party, taken to man's house, and ruined by him.	....
22.	....	....	Influenced by older woman who gave her good time.	....
23.	....	Husband out of work, sent her on the street.	....	To support herself and husband, out of work.
24.	....	Husband died.	Two friends kept her and three children.	....
25.	....	....	Loved good times.	Could pay for no small, decent pleasures owing to small salary, most of which went to mother.
26.	....	....	Wanted to have a good time.	....
27.	....	....	Allowed to go with girl who had many sailor friends; influenced by them.	....
28.	....	....	Enticed by another girl.	....
29.	Parents dead, lived with sister.	....	....	Employer refused to pay her wages.
30.	Stepfather abused her.	....	Lived in tenderloin, envied girls with fine clothes and gay times.	Could make more money this way than in factory.
31.	Family too strict.	....	She didn't like mill work; went with immoral girls.	....
32.	Could not get along at home.	....	Wanted pleasures	And could not afford them.
33.	Had no home training.	....	Did not realize what she was doing; older woman influenced her.	Very little money to spend (wages $3.00).
34.	Quarreled with mother; left home.	....	Had bad luck on leaving home.	....
35.	Could not get along with stepfather.	....	She wanted to be bad.	....

TABLE OF REASONS GIVEN BY 150 GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR ENTERING UPON LIFE OF PROSTITUTION—(*Continued*)

In Connection with Family.	In Connection with Married Life.	Personal Reasons.	Economic Reasons.
36. Father drank and did not support family; mother incapable.	....	....	Non-support by father.
37. Mother not strict enough.	....	Girl infatuated with man.	....
38. Could not get along with family.	....	....	....
39. Lived with grandmother.	....	Liked the boy.	Wanted money.
40.	....	Liked to go to moving picture shows, where she got into bad company.	....
41.	....	Did not like place of domestic service; a girl friend promised to show her a good time.	....
42.	....	Went with bad girls who influenced her.	Was told it was an easy way to make money.
43. Had to stay home and take care of mother.	....	Liked man; she was "foolish like most of the girls."	....
44.	....	Liked man, thought she would have a better time.	....
45.	....	Tempted by another girl to run away from domestic service place.	....
46. Could not get along with stepmother.	....	Met man in store waiting-room who said he would take care of her; took her to — Noble.	Easiest way to make money.
47.	Husband proved worthless.	....	Could find no work to support herself and children.
48.	Separated from husband she got to drinking through "trouble" and landed in the tenderloin.	....	....
49.	....	Thought she would have a better time.	....
50. Mother would not let her have company at home.	....	Liked man.	Easiest way to get living.

TABLE OF REASONS GIVEN BY 150 GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR ENTERING UPON LIFE OF PROSTITUTION—(*Continued*)

	In Connection with Family.	In Connection with Married Life.	Personal Reasons.	Economic Reasons.
51.	....	....	Kept house for man in Boston, expected arrangement to be permanent. Had to shift for herself when she lost this "position."	....
52.	....	....	Man took care of her; she knew no better.	....
53.	Lived with grandmother, who died, leaving girl homeless.	....	....	Homeless.
54.	....	Married when 18; husband ill treated her.	She liked to go to parties, where she drank.	....
55.	Brother with whom she lived broke up home and she had to shift for herself.	....	....	....
56.	....	Husband deserted, and she began to drink.	....	She needed money quickly.
57.	....	Husband a drunkard and immoral and so she left him.	....	Easiest way to make money.
58.	Father drank, sent her away from home to city.	....	In love with man.	....
59.	....	....	Went with girls who drank; influenced by them.	....
60.	Mother worked all day.	....	Girl left to take care of herself.	....
61.	Jealous of brother and so not happy at home.	....	Wanted freedom and good times.	....
62.	....	....	Liked to go to moving picture shows, where she met bad companions.	....
63.	Mother away working.	....	Other girls influenced her to immorality.	Wanted to earn more money.
64.	Mother died, left to wander among relatives, lived in cellar with father and brother.	....	....	....
65.	Afraid of aunt with whom she lived.	....	Liked to go to moving picture shows.	Liked to have money to spend.

TABLE OF REASONS GIVEN BY 150 GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR ENTERING UPON LIFE OF PROSTITUTION—(*Continued*)

In Connection with Family.	In Connection with Married Life.	Personal Reasons.	Economic Reasons.
66. Lived with sister who lived with man not her husband.	....	Girl fell in love with this man and ran away with him.	....
67. Mother too strict, would not allow girl to have company at home.	....	Liked parties and dances.	....
68.	....	Under bad influence of other girls.	....
69. Mother worked out; girl left to any one to be watched after.	....	Liked to go to moving picture shows.	Wanted money to spend.
70.	....	Had a friend who gave her good times and clothes.	....
71.	....	Liked freedom; willing to do anything to get out of home.	....
72. Always had own way at home.	....	Persuaded by girl friends; in habit of going to dance halls.	....
73. Mother worked out all day.	....	Liked theaters and moving pictures.	....
74.	....	Wanted a good time; went with immoral girls.	....
75.	....	Immorality the price of a good time.	....
76.	....	Refused to go to school; preferred wandering the streets.	....
77. Mother too strict; girl had to be in at 9.30 P. M.	....	Liked to go to parties and theaters.	....
78. Father would not allow her to go out at night and so she ran away.	....	Wanted to go to dances and theaters.	....
79. Mother did not want her to go out.	....	Liked to go to dances, where she met bad company.	....
80.	....	Met bad associates while at work.	....
81.	....	Wanted to be bad.	....
82. Mother too strict.	....	Man got her at moving picture place.	Worked hard and so wanted pleasure at night.
83. Had a scolding mother.	....	"Went with boys just as other girls did."	....
84. Foster mother unkind and so girl ran away.	....	Italian took her out at night.	....

TABLE OF REASONS GIVEN BY 150 GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR ENTERING UPON LIFE OF PROSTITUTION—(*Continued*)

	In Connection with Family.	In Connection with Married Life.	Personal Reasons.	Economic Reasons.
85.	Not controlled at home.	....	Few pleasures at home and so frequented moving picture places and skating rinks.	....
86.	Father would not allow her to go out at night.	....	Went with bad girls who introduced her to men.	....
87.	....	....	Liked beaux and good times.	....
88.	Father would not let her marry man she wanted to. Left home because of stepmother.	....	Didn't care what happened when forbidden to marry.	....
89.	....	....	Liked man.	....
90.	....	....	Influenced by another girl.	....
91.	Father very strict and so she sneaked out to moving picture shows.	....	....	....
92.	Assaulted by stepfather.	....	Dissatisfied; wanted amusement.	....
93.	....	....	In love with man.	Thought she had to work too hard.
94.	Mother over-indulgent.	....	"Foolishness."	....
95.	....	....	"Wanted to."	....
96.	....	....	Liked to go with bad companions.	....
97.	Mother died and girl came to live with aunt.	....	In love with boy.	....
98.	....	....	Another girl had bad influence over her.	....
99.	....	....	Wanted good times.	....
100.	....	....	Liked boy.	....
101.	Her father's pet, much spoiled.	....	Did not want to go to school.	....
102.	Assaulted by father and uncle.	....	....	....
103.	Lived with grandmother who allowed her on streets at night.	....	Met bad companions.	....
104.	Mother too strict.	....	Would not go to school; liked to go around streets.	....
105.	Father too strict.	....	Girl friend took her to Navy Yard.	....

TABLE OF REASONS GIVEN BY 150 GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR ENTERING UPON LIFE OF PROSTITUTION—(*Continued*)

	In Connection with Family.	In Connection with Married Life.	Personal Reasons.	Economic Reasons.
106.	Home comfortable but too strict.	....	Sent to Philadelphia on promise of marriage there later on.	Could not get work when stranded here, taken on pretext to Noble Street.
107.	Could not be controlled.	....	Influenced by immoral friends.	....
108.	....	....	Wanted to go away from home and then got into bad company.	....
109.	....	....	Didn't know what she was getting into, influenced by bad company.	....
110.	....	....	Did not want to go to school.	....
111.	Raised in orphanage.	....	Liked immorality.	Put to work at seven years.
112.	Unhappy with married sister.	....	Girl friend introduced her to men who led her astray.	....
113.	Mother immoral.	....	On promise of marriage.	....
114.	....	....	....	Stranger in this country, lived in cheap boarding-house.
115.	....	....	Went with sailor who wronged her.	....
116.	....	Married at 17; husband died, girl started to drink.	....	Had to support herself; this the easiest way.
117.	Stepmother did not like her.	....	"Wanted to be bad."	....
118.	Cared for by grandmother who could not manage her.	....	Got to drinking with other girls she met at theaters and dances.	....
119.	....	....	Ran away with girl who persuaded her she was going to New York.	....
120.	....	....	Assaulted.	....
121.	Left alone in house by mother.	....	Man was brought by girl friend.	....
122.	....	Husband immoral, deserted her.	....	....
123.	....	Married when 15; man no good.	....	....
124.	Lived with grandmother.	....	Went with an immoral girl.	....

TABLE OF REASONS GIVEN BY 150 GIRLS INTERVIEWED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR ENTERING UPON LIFE OF PROSTITUTION—(*Continued*)

	In Connection with Family.	In Connection with Married Life.	Personal Reasons.	Economic Reasons.
125.	No home control.	....	Influenced by pretended lover.	....
126.	Couldn't get along with stepmother.	....	"Didn't care what happened."	....
127.	Lived with grandmother who had no control over her.	....	Liked the man.	....
128.	....	....	Liked the boy.	....
129.	....	....	Learned to drink at work place.	....
130.	Lived away from home.	....	In love with man.	....
131.	Raised in orphanage.	....	....	Began work very early.
132.	....	....	Liked man.	....
133.	In Philadelphia without family.	....	Had a "friend" who kept her.	....
134.	....	....	Liked the man.	....
135.	....	....	Went with bad companions.	....
136.	....	....	Assaulted.	....
137.	Mother died when she was small.	....	....	Worked at ten years.
138.	"Handed around" among aunts.	....	Did not like school or working for nothing.	....
139.	Mother worked out all day.	....	Assaulted. Liked to run around streets and go to moving picture shows.	....
140.	....	....	Did not know where she was going.	....
141.	....	....	Liked to run around.	....
142.	....	....	Liked man.	....
143.	....	....	Got into bad company.	....
144.	....	....	Immoral tendency.	....
145.	Parents separated; man living with mother abused children.	....	....	....
146.	Mother abused children.	....	Went to neighbor for protection and abused by them.	....
147.	Could not get along with relatives and so boarded.	....	Liked man.	....
148.	Ran away from home.	....	Lived with man who took her in when homeless.	....
149.	....	....	Man was a "friend."	....
150.	....	....	Loved good times.	....

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHPLACE AND NATIVITY OF 155 PROFESSIONAL AND OCCASIONAL PROSTITUTES NOW IN LIFE

Birthplace.	
Pennsylvania State	8
Philadelphia	82
Chester, Pa.	3
Ardmore	1
Eddystone	1
Coatesville	1
Bethlehem	2
Wilkesbarre	2
Tyrone	2
Pittsburgh	1
Harrisburg	1
Andalusia	1
Doylestown	1
Reading	5
Rochester	1
Mahanoy City	1
Hazleton	1
Shamokin	1
Total, Pennsylvania	115
Vermont	1
New York	8
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1
Conestoga, N. Y.	1
Total, New York State	10

Birthplace.	
New Jersey	1
Harrison	1
Paterson	1
Vineland	2
Merchantville	1
Trenton	1
Total, New Jersey	7
Delaware	1
Claymont	2
Wilmington	2
Total, Delaware	5
Toledo	1
Canton	1
Total, Ohio	2
Virginia	2
West Virginia (Wheeling)	1
Michigan (Detroit)	2
Illinois (Chicago)	1
Missouri (St. Louis)	1
Total of States other than Pennsylvania	32
Canada	1
England	2
Ireland	1
Germany	4
Total from foreign countries	8

Number foreign born	8
Number native born	147
Total	155

TABLE OF 63 CASES OF GIRLS NOW IN LIFE, GIVING REASONS WHY THEY CAME TO PHILADELPHIA

Birthplace.	To be with Family.	To Live.	To go to School.	To Escape Man.	To get away from Home.	To Practice Prostitution.	To See the Town.	To Work.
Pennsylvania 25	7	8	1	1	3	1	..	4
Vermont..... 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
New York.....10	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	3 (2 actresses)
New Jersey..... 7	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
Delaware..... 4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Virginia..... 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
West Virginia 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (actress)
Ohio..... 2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chicago..... 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Michigan..... 2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Missouri..... 1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada..... 1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
England..... 2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland..... 1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany..... 4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	18	15	1	3	4	9	1	12

TABLE SHOWING PRESENT AGE OF GIRL, AGE WHEN FIRST SEXUAL OFFENSE WAS COMMITTED, AND AGE WHEN SHE ENTERED LIFE OF PROSTITUTION

Present Age.	Age at First Offense.	Age at Entering Life.
2 at 18	1 at 15	1 at 15
	1 at 16	1 at 17
2 at 19	1 at 16	1 at 16
	1 at 17	1 at 17
15 at 20	1 at 10	1 at 15
	5 at 15	2 at 16
	6 at 16	8 at 17
	3 at 17	3 at 18
		1 at 19
8 at 21	2 at 15	1 at 16
	2 at 17	3 at 17
	4 at 18	3 at 18
		1 at 19
11 at 22	3 at 16	1 at 16
	2 at 17	1 at 17
	5 at 18	3 at 18
	1 at 19	6 at 19
14 at 23	1 at 12	1 at 16
	3 at 15	3 at 17
	3 at 16	4 at 18
	2 at 17	3 at 19
	1 at 18	1 at 20
	2 at 19	1 at 21
	1 at 21	1 at 22
	1 at 22	
15 at 24	4 at 14	3 at 16
	1 at 15	2 at 17
	3 at 16	5 at 18
	4 at 18	3 at 19
	3 at 19	1 at 20
		1 at 21
4 at 25	1 at 15	1 at 16
	1 at 17	1 at 17
	1 at 21	1 at 21
	1 at 23	1 at 23
7 at 26	4 at 16	2 at 16
	1 at 22	1 at 18
	1 at 23	1 at 20
	1 at 24	1 at 22
		1 at 23
		1 at 24
2 at 27	2 at 22	2 at 22
7 at 28	1 at 12	2 at 17
	1 at 16	1 at 18
	1 at 17	2 at 24
	1 at 20	1 at 25
	2 at 24	1 at 26
	1 at 25	
5 at 29	1 at 19	1 at 19
	2 at 23	2 at 23
	1 at 24	1 at 24
	1 at 26	1 at 26
3 at 30	1 at 18	1 at 20
	2 at 27	2 at 27
2 at 32	1 at 22	1 at 22
	1 at 28	1 at 28
1 at 34	1 at 29	1 at 29
1 at 35	1 at 25	1 at 25

Total number of cases....99

TABLE SHOWING WAGES RECEIVED BY GIRLS IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS ENGAGED IN BEFORE AND AFTER BECOMING PROSTITUTES

Occupation Before.	Salary Per Week.	Occupation After.	Salary Per Week.
Department store work....27	1 received $3.00	Department store work....27	5 received $7.00
	4 " 7.00		10 " 8.00
	10 " 8.00		1 " 9.00
	1 " 9.00		7 " 10.00
	7 " 10.00		3 " 12.00
	3 " 12.00		1 " 20.00
	1 " 20.00		
Shop work..... 9	2 " 6.00	Shop work..... 9	2 " 6.00
	3 " 7.00		3 " 7.00
	1 " 8.50		1 " 8.50
	2 " 9.00		2 " 9.00
	1 " 10.00		1 " 10.00
Millinery..... 2	2 " 9.00	Millinery..... 2	2 " 9.00
Demonstrating.. 1	1 " 10.00	Demonstrating . 1	1 " 10.00
Clerking..... 2	1 " 9.00	Clerking..... 2	1 " 9.00
	1 " 12.00		1 " 12.00
Manicuring..... 1	1 " 15.00	Manicuring 1	1 " 15.00
Laundry..... 2	1 " 5.00	Laundry..... 2	1 " 7.00
	1 " 7.00		1 " 8.00
Chorus girl work 6	3 " 20.00	Chorus girl work 6	3 " 20.00
	2 " 22.00		2 " 22.00
	1 " 40.00		1 " 40.00
Telephone operating..... 3	1 " 7.00	Telephone operating..... 3	1 " 7.00
	1 " 7.80		1 " 7.80
	1 " 8.00		1 " 8.00
Stenography.... 1	1 " 15.00	Stenography ... 1	1 " 15.00
Designing..... 1	1 " 25.00	Designing..... 1	1 " 25.00
Restaurant work 4	1 " 6.80	Restaurant work 4	1 " 6.80
	1 " 8.80		1 " 8.80
	2 " 10.00		2 " 10.00
Piano playing... 1	1 " 7.00	Piano playing .. 1	1 " 7.00
Mill work..... 8	8 " 7.00	Mill work 8	2 " 7.00
	2 " 7.80		2 " 7.80
	1 " 8.00		1 " 8.00
	1 " 9.00		1 " 9.00
	1 " 10.00		1 " 10.00
	1 " 12.00		1 " 12.00
Factory work ... 5	1 " 6.00	Factory work .. 5	1 " 6.00
	1 " 8.00		1 " 8.00
	1 " 9.50		1 " 9.50
	1 " 9.75		1 " 9.75
	1 " 12.00		1 " 12.00
Total cases ...73		Total cases ...73	

TABLE SHOWING THE RESIDENCE OF 97 GIRLS NOW IN LIFE BEFORE ENTERING UPON A LIFE OF PROSTITUTION, DISPOSITION OF WAGES, PRICE OF ROOM AND BOARD

Residence.	All Wages Given at Home.	Part Wages Given at Home.	Furnished Room and Board.	
			Number.	Price Per Week.
At home.....84	7	29	9	2.....$3.50 2..... 4.00 1..... 4.50 1..... 6.00 2.....10.00
Boarding..... 9	..	..	..	
With relatives .. 4	..	..	..	

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION AND CALLING OF 107 GIRLS BEFORE AND AFTER BECOMING PROSTITUTES

Trade or Calling Before Becoming Prostitutes.	Trade or Calling Combined with Prostitution.
50 nothing.....	43 nothing. 4 keeping furnished room houses. 1 keeping house of ill repute. 1 demonstrating. 1 department store work.
12 Mill work.....	12 mill work.
6 Factory work	6 factory work.
1 Domestic work.....	1 nothing.
2 Millinery.....	2 millinery.
2 Laundry.....	2 telephone operating.
1 Designing.....	1 designing.
4 Waitress's work.....	4 waitress's work.
1 Manicuring.....	1 manicuring.
4 Chorus work.....	4 chorus work.
1 Telephone operating.....	1 telephone operating.
23 Department store work ...	23 department store work.
107	107

TABLE SHOWING EARNINGS OF PROSTITUTES AS COMPARED WITH EARNINGS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Weekly Earnings from Prostitution.						Legitimate Earnings in Addition to Prostitution.						Number Receiving $7.00 or Under.
Highest Received.			Lowest.			Highest Received.						
1	received	$10										15
4	"	15										
1	"	18										
11	"	20	1	received	$3	2	received	$5				
9	"	25	1	"	3	4	"	6				
			1	"	5	2	"	6.50				
			1	"	6	17	"	7				
16	"	30	1	"	4	12	"	8				
10	"	35	1	"	10	10	"	9				
20	"	40	1	"	2	1	"	9.50				
			1	"	7	14	"	10				
2	"	45										
8	"	50	1	"	10	3	"	12				
8	"	60	1	"	20	2	"	15				
			1	"	25	3	"	20				
			1	"	35	1	"	22				
4	"	70	1	"	5	1	"	25				
4	"	80										
1	"	90										
5	"	100	1	"	4	1	"	40				
4	"	150										
2	"	200										

Disposition of Earnings

To Children.	To Husband.	To "Friend."	To House Expenses.	For Dress.
9	4	14	3	4

TABLE OF 96 CASES OF GIRLS NOW IN LIFE, SHOWING PARTNER OF FIRST SEXUAL OFFENSE

Age.	Stranger.	Lover.	Friend.	Relation.	Total.
14	4	..	3	..	7
15	1	2	7	3	13
16	4	2	12	1	19
17	..	3	11	..	14
18	1	5	6	..	12
19	3	1	3	..	7
21	1	..	2	..	3
22	4	..	..	..	4
23	4	..	1	..	5
24	5	..	..	..	5
25	2	..	..	..	2
27	3	..	1	..	4
32	1	..	..	..	1
	33	13	46	4	96

TABLE SHOWING 147 CASES OF GIRLS NOW IN LIFE, SHOWING CIVIL STATE

Living with Husband.	Separated from Husband.	Widow.	Single.
9	23	9	106

TABLE OF REASONS GIVEN BY GIRLS NOW IN LIFE FOR ENTERING UPON A LIFE OF PROSTITUTION

	In Connection with Family.	In Connection with Married Life.	Personal Reasons.	Economic Reasons.
1.	Mother died when girl was young; stepmother unkind.	....	....	....
2.	....	....	....	Tired of drudgery at home.
3.	....	Husband ill with consumption; she had to keep him.	....	....
4.	Home too strict.	....	....	Parents very poor.
5.	....	....	....	Had to work hard for small wages.
6.	....	....	....	Needed money.
7.	....	Husband ran away and left her.	....	....
8.	....	....	....	Out of work; she had to do it to keep from starving.
9.	Lived with aunt.	....	Wanted pretty clothes.	....
10.	....	....	....	Never liked hard work.
11.	....	....	....	Wanted to make more money.
12.	....	....	....	Wages too small to live on ($6.00).
13.	Father too strict.	....	Wanted pretty clothes.	....
14.	....	Husband cruel and unfaithful; deserted her.	....	....
15.	Father too strict and cranky.	....	No pleasure at home.	....
16.	....	Ran away from husband; he would not take her back.	....	....
17.	....	....	....	Wanted nice clothes and money.
18.	....	....	....	Could not live on $9. Gave half to parents.
19.	Father put her out of home when an illegitimate child was born.	....	....	....
20.	No home.	....	Wanted company.	....
21.	....	....	Loved fun and pleasure.	....
22.	....	Father of her child left her to support the baby.	....	....
23.	Parents cranky.	....	....	Could not make enough money honestly.
24.	....	Husband deserted her.	....	....

TABLE OF REASONS GIVEN BY GIRLS NOW IN LIFE FOR ENTERING UPON A LIFE OF PROSTITUTION—(*Continued*)

	In Connection with Family.	In Connection with Married Life.	Personal Reasons.	Economic Reasons.
25.	....	....	....	Had to support child.
26.	....	....	....	Tired of work and no fun.
27.	Very large family.	....	....	Had to work too hard.
28.	....	....	....	Wanted nice clothes.
29.	....	....	....	Could not live on wages ($8).
30.	....	....	....	Could not live on $8.50 a week.
31.	....	....	....	Could not live on $8 a week.
32.	....	....	Lonely.	Wages too small.
33.	....	....	....	Family needed her earnings.
34.	....	Separated from husband—had to support 2 children.	....	....
35.	Parents old.	....	....	Family needed her earnings.
36.	....	....	....	Could not live and dress on $8 week.
37.	....	Husband married before—she left him. Had to support child.	....	....
38.	Six children in family to help raise.	....	....	Father made but $7 per week.
39.	Had to support mother.	....	....	....
40.	Parents German; very plain, think dress and theatre foolish.	....	....	Got $2 out of $7. Could not live on that.
41.	....	....	....	Had to support herself and 3 children.
42.	....	....	....	Had to support herself and 2 children.
43.	....	....	....	Cannot live decently on $7 a week.
44	....	Husband could not work; hurt in railroad accident.	....	....
45.	Had to keep house; mother invalid, father strict.	....	....	....
46.	....	Husband worthless; tired of poverty.	....	....
47.	....	....	....	Salary ($7) too small; often out of work.
48.	Had to work too hard at home; father drank; mother took in washing.	....	....	....
49.	Family large; no father.	....	....	Had to help support family.

TABLE OF REASONS GIVEN BY GIRLS NOW IN LIFE FOR ENTERING UPON A LIFE OF PROSTITUTION—(*Continued*)

	In Connection with Family.	In Connection with Married Life.	Personal Reasons.	Economic Reasons.
50.	....	....	....	Had to support herself and baby on $6.
51.	....	....	....	Could not live on $8 per week.
52.	....	Married worthless man; left him.	....	....
53.	....	Married worthless man; left him.	....	....
54.	....	....	....	Could not save on $9 a week; when laid off had to make money somehow.
55.	....	....	Loves excitement and good times which she could not have at home.	....
56.	....	Widow and lonesome.	....	....
57.	Home unpleasant.	....	Wanted good times.	....
58.	....	Husband away a great deal; when home pays no attention to her.	Lonely.	....
59.	....	....	Wanted good times; not given them at home, she sneaked out.	....
60.	....	Husband never home; unhappy.	Lonely.	....
61.	....	....	Not enough amusement in church—says she must be black sheep of family.	....
62.	....	Neglected by husband.	....	....
63.	....	Husband a grouch; never stays at home.	....	....
64.	Father strict, insults every man who came to see her.	....	....	....
65.	....	....	Love of excitement.	....
66.	Stepmother very hard to get along with.	....	....	....
67.	....	....	Show girl cannot be "decent."	....
68.	Home unpleasant.	....	....	....
69.	....	Unhappily married.	....	....
70.	....	Husband hard working man but too hard to get along with.	....	....
71.	....	Drudgery of married life too hard.	....	....

TABLE OF REASONS GIVEN BY GIRLS NOW IN LIFE FOR ENTERING UPON A LIFE OF PROSTITUTION—(*Continued*)

	In Connection with Family.	In Connection with Married Life.	Personal Reasons.	Economic Reasons.
72.	....	....	Love of excitement.	....
73.	Father a drunkard; had to keep house for him.	....	....	....
74.	....	....	Love of excitement.	....
75.	....	Husband never home.	Lonely.	....
76.	....	Husband dead; children grown; lonely.	....	....
77.	....	Husband a grouch and stingy; no pleasure.	....	....
78.	Spoiled by indulgent parents.	....	....	....
79.	....	....	Liked the man.	....
80.	Mother died when girl was very young.	....	....	....
81.	....	....	Always had her own way at home.	....
82.	....	....	In love with man who would not have her; doesn't care what happens now.	....
83.	....	....	Completely under control of man.	....
84.	....	....	Ruined by man, was put in a home where she learned enough to make her a thorough sport.	....
85.	....	....	Man left her with baby—unable to go back home.	....
86.	....	....	Engaged to man who died—girl could not reclaim misstep.	....
87.	....	....	Man promised to marry her but only gave her a bad reputation.	....
88.	Family large; girl unprotected.	....	....	....
89.	Mother drove her to it by scolding.	....	....	....
90.	....	....	Man promised to marry her.	....

Appendix D

Sex Hygiene and Sex Education

The roots of prostitution as a social disease.—The basis for hope of its cure

Prostitution a Form of Slavery; its Differentiation from Other Forms

The moment sex relations become a matter of barter and sale, a tendency exists for the creation of an enslaved class which historically has its full climax in Europe in the nineteenth century under the governmental policy of "segregation." The forms of exploitation of this enslaved class have probably entered upon their climax in the management of prostitution as an organized, profit-making business, which has been brought to general observation through the spectacular features of the so-called "white-slave trade." This has added to personal exploitation, which has been the leading characteristic earlier in the history of prostitution, the element of intense and impersonal economic exploitation. Perhaps because some other forms of economic slavery have been abjured by civilized peoples it is at this point of its development that the extinction of prostitution begins to be regarded as desirable, as possible, even as obligatory, from the social and governmental standpoints. In certain aspects prostitution as a form of slavery, not yet outgrown by the human race, has run parallel with the commoner forms. Its chief differentiating features have been:

First: That the enslaved persons have been females only, and mainly confined to a special age group, sixteen to twenty-five years.

Second: That the purpose of their exploitation has not been economic production.

Third: That their conservation over a considerable time period has never been an important motive in their use.

Fourth: That the very nature of the exploitation has been such as to destroy the character as well as the physique of the enslaved, and to render it impossible for them to achieve their own freedom.

Fifth: That the relations between the enslaved and their exploiters

have given no ground for the development of humane feeling, such as has resulted, rather generally, for example, in the case of masters and female slaves, where sex relations kept at least somewhat in line with the natural purposes of the functions, and bastard children often created bonds of sympathy between individuals of the owning and chattel classes. Undesirable sex practices associated with ordinary slavery have often some elements of possible betterment, but in prostitution we find a form of slavery which seems to carry within itself no potency for self-improvement.

The basal fact which goes far to explain the phenomena of this slavery is found in this: "That an enormous majority of boys, being left unguided and uninstructed in a matter where their strongest passions are concerned, grow up to judge of all questions connected with it from a purely selfish point of view" (Lyttleton, "Training of the Young in Laws of Sex"). "There has been nothing whatever in their bringing up to counteract the claims of self, or to make them understand the woman's side of the question at all" (*Ibid.*).

Hope of Cure.—It follows, from these characteristics, that the sloughing off by civilization of this type of slavery will require methods different from those observed in other historic disenthralments. For example: the enslaved are not naturally a self-perpetuating group, made up of men, women, and children. Their maintenance, defense, and economic development, therefore, cannot be organized within their own group, but must depend on the outside community.

Popularly, prostitution is called white slavery. "White" is in every sense a misnomer, but "slavery" is a just term. It is typically a sex slavery, the conditions of which imply death in early middle life, and which bases itself upon the kidnapping, seduction, and unspeakable personal abuse and corruption of girl children. This slavery is maintained today as a profitable money-making business, and finds countless willing supporters and paying patrons among adult men in every social grade of the best civilizations. Among most women it is even yet regarded as an inevitable adjunct to the life of men, and at the same time a damning and unforgivable occupation for the women engaged in it. Nowhere is there clear and complete knowledge of its facts. Among persons of sexual integrity, who, in ignorance of its wide influence, do not fear the taint of social vice in their own families, the usual practice is to avoid every allusion to it, as if to say, "ignorance is purity, knowledge, contamination; as for us, we will preserve ourselves." Beyond family lines freedom from participation in prostitution cannot be found. There is no class of society, no profession or occupation, which does not contribute a quota of individuals who practise its indecencies and cruelties and who suffer as its victims.

If social sex health is improvable by measures analogous to those known as preventive in other departments, then education deserves a position of great importance in the treatment of prostitution as a social disease. A new state of mind and a new body of detail knowledge which will serve this cause are developing among western nations. We present here a discussion of sex education, chiefly in the limited sense of sex information, together with some illustrations which may be termed the laboratory specimens of our study. Our purpose in this is to spread more widely—so far as this report may serve—a knowledge of the ideas which underlie the rapidly changing practices in sex education as a preventive measure against the social evil, in our own and similar communities.

A. Education of the Young

The attitude toward sex matters, the tendencies of mental and physical habit and action, are more important among both children and adults than knowledge, detailed and scientific, in regard to sex processes, irregularities, and diseases. In no other department of life is it so important that instinctive activity shall be not only influenced, but dominated by a seasoned practical judgment and a disciplined character. These are hard to produce by formal educational methods.

We believe that practical agreement has been reached, or may be attained easily, among parents and educators on these points:

First, prevalent sex practices, in and out of wedlock, result in overwhelming evil consequences, physical and moral, and lack of information on matters of personal and social sex hygiene is an important causative factor of these practices.

Second, direct instruction on these lines should be given in high schools, normal schools, colleges, and universities. A recent investigation (1912) shows that such instruction is recognized, and at least begun in 138 schools (higher) distributed over 40 States. "Dr. G. Stanley Hall thinks the situation now demands a committee of experts in sex diseases; in biology, physiology, in the psychology of sex; social workers and tactful secular and religious teachers who have specialized on the dangers, temptations, and prevention of the social evil, to formulate a course of study."

Third, as adolescents, boys and girls may rightfully claim the knowledge indicated in the following extracts from "The Eighth Yearbook of the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education." "(1) Of the functions and hygiene of the chief organs of the body, including the reproductive system; (2) of the meaning of sex, marriage, home-making; of the sacredness of the prenatal life, the influences of heredity, and the consequent duty of right living, even when young; of the responsibilities of parenthood; (3) that handling the organs of reproduction, except as necessary for cleanliness, injures sometimes health, and

always mind, character, sense of honor, causing greater mental and moral harm as one grows older . . . ; (4) of the most prevalent contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis, syphilis, gonorrhea; their danger to every person, as indicated by statistics of wide prevalence; their many methods of communication, including the fact that syphilis and gonorrhea exist almost universally among those leading immoral lives; that they are more difficult to cure than any other contagious disease, and that their harm is more far reaching; (5) of the normal phenomena of adolescence; the physiologic influence on health, mind, and morals, of clean thoughts, reading, conversation, entertainments, companions; the value of occupation and physical exercise in keeping thoughts and habits and health good; the avoidance of tobacco, alcoholic drinks (including patent medicines, many containing alcohol), the advertisements of "doctors" and "remedies" found in newspapers, magazines, etc.

"Every girl has a claim to instruction concerning the hygiene of menstruation, the function and sacredness of motherhood, and the care of infants.

"Every boy has a claim to instruction concerning the value of conscience and avoidance of ignorant and evil advisers in this matter; the sacredness of fatherhood, and the duty of protecting all girls and women from evil as he would his sister or his mother."

The extension of direct teaching into the lower grades of schools, public and private, and into the home instruction of younger children even before school age, finds both support and opposition. The general trend of the arguments on both sides have been summarized and are presented as a separate paper. The points of agreement as to practical action are these:

1. At all ages children's questions should be answered truthfully.

2. A gradual preparation for the information owed to a child at puberty is desirable and possible.

3. Parents should be the first informants.

The points of difference concern:

1. The estimation of risk to character and habit from early information.

2. The wisdom of supplying or supplementing at school, the early teaching which is not given or only faultily given, at home.

Within the last sixty years or so there has come into the practice of the race the higher education of women. As a result, there is now for the first time in history, though with a limited racial and geographical distribution, a considerable body of women whose training and knowledge of the world are comparable with those of educated men. It may be said with assurance that in this body of women there is practical unanimity to this effect:

1. That the facts of life demand a reconstruction of educational

programs, in recognition of the import of sex, from the years of infancy onward.

2. That a firm and dignified treatment of the facts of sex life as educational material will have less danger for children than the present usual methods of adults with the young, in both home and school, as regards sex information. These great natural laws are to be dealt with "as part of God's revelation of His working in the world, instead of inventions of Satan. It should be remembered always that the uneasiness which adults feel in handling these topics is simply the result of experience of life, to which the little child is an entire stranger."

3. That purposeful training and simplified information on sex lines, if reserved until puberty, is so unnaturally belated as to lose its greatest usefulness. "The matter is not merely a subject to be suddenly discussed at puberty, but it must be gradually instilled from the first moment that the baby becomes conscious of and curious about his little body; the knowledge should not be given all at once, but bit by bit as the child develops; sexual morality is the base of all wholesome life, and cannot be suddenly produced at any certain period, but is gradually developed through the emotions, the spirit, and the will."

This opinion bases convincedly upon facts almost universally observed among little children at present.

1. Interest in sex differences of form, dress, and so on before four to six years of age.

2. Curious inquiries addressed to adults as to sex differences, origin and feeding of babies, significance of sex acts among animals, etc., between four and eight years.

3. Early handling of genitals, frequently before walking age, especially prevalent among boys, and well established by four years.

4. Perception that adults regard sex as a matter of secrecy and embarrassment and concealment —this among decent people; or as material for obscenity—this among the indecent. This can be counted on from five to ten years of age as part of a child's mental outfit.

5. Practice of actions and talk among children, apart from adults and consciously concealed from them, which stimulate sex consciousness; develop sex attitude, intellectual and emotional; spread information, usually warped, often false, as to the nature and use of the sex organs. This can be counted on as antedating puberty.

"It is commonly held that while a child is kept at home all goes well, but that as soon as he goes to school every sort of temptation to unclean words and actions at once assails him; accordingly, if a severe or impressive warning be given at the outset the parent has done all that can be expected of him, and if anything goes wrong afterward, it is the fault of the school. Perhaps this easy method of dealing with the question might be defended if only it

were not necessary to take into account the intrusive claims of the body, due to natural healthy growth. They refuse to be ignored, and when one considers the meaning of them in relation to the power of propagating life, it becomes clear that they *ought not* to be ignored: they ought to be understood, and they cannot be understood unless they are explained. But explanation of them is a very different thing from a mere warning against thinking and talking of them." (Lyttleton.)

We find the best statement now available of a general plan for the development of sex education in the "Report of the Special Committee on the Matter and Methods of Sex Education," issued by the American Federation for Sex Hygiene, December, 1912. We commend that report as an earnest and valuable effort toward a standard of opinion and practice, and urge it upon the attention of parents and educators. We urge also the study of the Eighth Annual Year Book of the Society for the Scientific Study of Education (1909), which has the title, "Education with Reference to Sex."

Illustrations of the Difficulties of Mothers

These notes suggest the need of a gradual mind building throughout earlier years as background for meeting difficulties of motherhood.

Summaries of fifteen actual inquiries from mothers for help:

1. To explain to seven-year-old daughter, "in a way most beneficial to the child's good," the origin of life.
2. To tell little girl of nine the beginning of life "in the sweetest way," and to inform herself on the "new-fashioned doctrine" of teaching sex matters to children.
3. To answer truthfully a little boy of four who is beginning to ask questions about his body. The mother "does not know how to explain such things."
4. To find pamphlets suitable to read word for word to her boy of five years. Wishes something which does not refer "to the father part" in parentage.
5. To find printed matter which will enable her to tell her boy of twelve "in a truthful way" about life's origin.
6. To find books on the subject of "self origin," which she wishes to explain to girl of six in her first school year.
7. To teach daughter of seven. Child is curious and not satisfied with what mother is able to tell her.
8. To tell daughter aged five, in a "delicate way," the part of the father in parentage. Child already knows the maternal side.
9. To instruct boy of eight regarding the part of the father in the renewal of life. The mother's part was told him a year ago.

"He is intelligent and straightforward, and cannot be put off much longer."

10. To answer inquiries of boy of seven and a half. He is asking questions about origin of life. Mother is unable to answer.
11. To teach adopted daughter of eight "about sex matters." The mother "hesitates to invade her innocence," but fears to leave her in ignorance of truths.
12. To tell son "in some beautiful way" that they are soon to have a new baby in the family. Mother does not know how to tell him, as it will mean questions which she will not know how to answer.
13. To find out how to prevent masturbation. Mother has been told, "by a reputable doctor," that this is almost universal among boys from fifteen to twenty, and is concerned to safeguard her two young boys.
14. To explain the truth about the renewal of life to daughter of fourteen who is "boy struck."
15. To repair the damage wrought by a corrupt little girl visitor of nine who has taught little son of three and a half coition. The boy in turn has practised the new play with his sister of two. Mother is twenty-six, has been married a trifle longer than four years, and is expecting her fourth child. The children are restless, nervous, hard to control.

The files from which these illustrations are listed contain probably a thousand inquiries of which these are typical.

Illustration of Perils in the Early School Life of Children

Notes on a Case of School Morals.—Twenty-six children involved, ranging in age from eight to sixteen. Teacher had interviewed 10 or 11 children, each one telling her of some immoral conduct.

———, eight years old. Confessed to writing obscene note (this had been found on the floor and led to uncovering the conditions among the children), but said another girl (nine years old) had told her what to write. Gave name of ——— (girl of eleven), who had been doing bad things with boys in the bushes. These children questioned, said the charges were true. Seemed much distressed. Promised to be good in the future. Teacher gave names of a number of older girls that had told her certain things about the indecent conduct among boys and girls of the school. Among the children interviewed were:

———, thirteen years old; said when she was a little girl five or six years old she had been naughty with ———, boy at that time eight years old, but she was so little she did not realize the seriousness of it. One day recently, when the girls were exchanging confidences, she had told them of this, and they had given the impression that she still did such things.

———, boy of eleven, said he and ———, boy of twelve, had been indecent with three girls "down under the bridge."

———, girl, age not given, said her mother was dead; her sisters keep house. Told of her "great love" for ———. Believes it is in her power to reform this boy. She talks with him in a very serious way, and tells him that unless he reforms he will get into serious trouble. He told her that he had had indecent relations with two girls. She says he has too much respect for her to attempt such a thing. This girl is exceedingly peculiar. She is ultra-religious, and feels it her duty to reform all the bad children in school, but her special charge is ———. She was advised to keep away from this boy; said she would let him alone for six months.

———, boy of eleven. Five girls make specific charges against him. He acknowledged to indecency with three. Happened when they were playing in the attic in ———'s home. At interview he became hysterical, throwing himself on his knees, and begging not to be sent away. Said if Father ——— (his priest) knew of this he would have him sent to a school.

———, girl of twelve, said two years ago ——— had done something bad to her, but it had happened only once.

———, boy, age not given, told of going out in the woods with ——— and ———, brother and sister, six and ten years old. He and ——— had been doing very naughty things with ———, the girl of ten. Gave the actions in detail.

Attitude of Adults in This Case.—Misses ——— and ———, the school principal and primary teacher, greatly distressed; thought whole matter should be laid before Superintendent of Schools. Mr. ———, the Superintendent of Schools, said in his opinion it was not necessary for the school authorities to take action, because none of these affairs had occurred on the school grounds, except the writing of the obscene note by the eight-year-old girl. He felt the parents ought to know of conditions, and it was up to them to discipline their children.

Mrs. ———, President of the School Aid Association, knew something of the affair from the Chairman of the School Committee; would be glad to talk over the conditions and see whether some plans could be formulated for cleaning things up.

Mrs. ———, a parent, went over the matter with great care. Was convinced that her two children were not involved, at least at the present time, in this trouble.

Mrs. ———, parent of boy, had heard of trouble. Her boy has caused anxiety at home, and she is glad to know just what others are saying of him. Will at once talk things over with his father. Believes they can control him. She spoke of ———, perhaps the worst of the boys involved; said his reputation was very bad; his mother at present in nervous prostration over it, but father refuses absolutely to believe anything wrong of the boy. She thinks the mother would like to have a talk about it, but it

would have to be without the father's knowledge. She will see if this can be arranged.

Action of Authorities.—This case began in mid-April. After the children had been interviewed there were consultations, meetings of various committees, agencies, etc., discussions with court officers as to prosecutions running on until mid-September. Nothing very definite was accomplished. The authorities farthest removed from the actual daily care and the personal investigation of the children seemed satisfied that everything would work out satisfactorily after the following things had been done in the case of four of the children:

First, The Chairman of the School Committee was to become legal guardian of ——— (girl) and work out some plan for her future.

Second, ——— (the worst of the girls, thirteen years old) had been transferred to another school.

Third, the Chairman of the School Committee had some plans for the worst boy, which he would report later.

Fourth, ——— (girl of twelve, a ward of the State) had been changed from family of Mrs. ——— to a free home.

The woman who had conducted the interviews with the children thought such conditions indicated the need of some thoroughgoing work on lines of sex information and training in the lower schools. She said:

> "It is hard to get anywhere in this matter because the men at the head of things don't realize that it is important. They don't know much about little children. Sex questions seem less important to men than to women. To most men they have no more importance socially than they have to them individually."

Comment.—A social worker as part of the regular school system might be a preventive influence of much value and allow of individual instruction of children, at least those perceived to be in danger.

Illustration of Difficulties of Youth and Efforts to Find Help

The letter here given came to Mrs. ——— from a young high-school girl, seventeen years of age. Mrs. ——— says of her: "She was led astray by a senior in ——— College (a college for women) and four students from ——— College (a neighboring college for men). They frequented a hotel in town, drank, and smoked cigarettes. The college girl told my little friend that unless she learned to drink and smoke she never could be a society lady. I gained this young girl's confidence, and asked her to come to me with all her perplexities. One day she brought this letter, saying a friend had sent it to her and she did not know how to answer it,

and would I do it for her. This I did, and from that time on she and I have been firm friends."

"Darling ———:

"O, I am in the worst of trouble, I have just got to tell some one. I should have told you before, but I was afraid you would not understand. I know we were not going to keep anything from each other, but this is so hard to tell and I was afraid you would not understand. You might look at it so differently. Well, I may as well begin. You know I told you that ——— loved me, and that I loved him, but I did not tell you everything—it seemed so wicked to me at first; I was afraid it would seem that way to you. Please don't think that ——— is wicked, whatever you do. You see it is this way: the first night that he told me that he loved me and wanted to marry me, he also told me that he was different than any one else, and that he believed that when a fellow and girl loved each other that marriage was not important, or that they should be the same before marriage as afterward. You understand, don't you, ———? Of course, I could not agree with him, and told him I thought he was wicked. Then he began to cry, and said how hard he had tried to think the way other people did, but he couldn't and he didn't think it was wicked if we both loved each other. Then he said if I could not think the way he did that he thought we had better not see each other any more. Oh! that was dreadful, for I love him so much and I knew that he was not wicked. So I changed the subject, and when I left him that night he said to forget all about it. I went out with him several times, and I always managed to keep away from that subject; but I could see that he was thinking of something all the time, and he seemed to be suffering physically; this was about a month after the night he had told me how he felt about marriage, etc. Well, last night we were alone together, and he opened the subject again, and he told me that he was ill, and he did not say what was the trouble, and I can't understand what it is. Perhaps you can explain this to me. I do not understand anything about such things, and I would not want to, only perhaps I could help him if I understood better. Then he told me that most of the fellows when they were troubled the way he was would go to one of these bad houses, but he said he couldn't do that, or at least he would hate to, and if he did he wouldn't ever be able to look any one in the face again, and would continue to go on the road to the bad. He could either do this or go to a doctor, and he said a doctor could not help him any, and that he would not go. Then he said if I loved him I would help him. Of course, I understood what he meant, and it was dreadful; then I said I was willing to do anything else in the world for him. And he said that that was the only thing I could do for him. And then he asked me to tell him the next time we went out together whether I loved him enough to do what he thought any woman would do for the man she loved. Oh! ———,

I am nearly crazy, I am going to see him in five days. What shall I do? I can't think the way he does about this and I can't give him up. What would you do if you were me? He really is suffering, I can see that, although he has tried so hard not to show it. He is getting desperate, and if I say no he will go to one of those bad places and then he will become a bad man. Oh! isn't it dreadful, ———? you must tell me what to do. Oh! ———, I forgot to tell you that he said he had been to a very good doctor, but he could not do him any good. It seems as if he might, but I suppose I do not understand. It does not seem as if I could give him up to go to the bad, and he will think—I know he will—that I do not love him, and I *do* so much. He says he would not hurt me. Oh! it is just too horrible for anything, and I hate to think about it, but I have got to. You are a little older than I am, please write and tell me what you would do as quick as possible. Won't you, darling? Remember that I love him, and he is not wicked—I swear to that. Write quick.

"Your bestest friend, ———.

"Excuse writing, won't you, dear?"

Comment.—It seems probable that direct and definite instruction on sex matters before the age of sixteen would do more good than harm to girls. The age incidence of first sexual offense among girls later becoming prostitutes falls most heavily between the years of thirteen and seventeen. There is, among boys and girls of school age (from eight to fourteen), an appalling amount of experiment in sex familiarities, and even coition. There are unknown but large numbers of children born of unmarried girls between sixteen and twenty. There are numerous concealed and aborted pregnancies at the same age period. No class of society is free from these things; they occur both in city and in country districts. The present practices of the older generation as to instruction and guidance of the young seem little short of malignant in the light of these results.

As to carefully reared girls in high-grade homes: It is to some degree inadvisable to withhold knowledge until the time when they may be involved in love affairs or be sex-consciously reflecting on their relations with boys and on marriage as imminently and personally important. It seems wise that a more impersonal knowledge of the ways of men in sex matters, with the physical and moral issues involved, should be given in time to avoid the intense strain of having to judge the individual friend or lover as the first substantial undertaking in sex thinking. A wider knowledge and a standard established intelligently before falling in love would be a considerable safeguard against the blind and stubborn confidence that spells ruin at times for young women in so-called honorable marriage; wise counsel from parents on the individual man, even when given, having little or no weight against ignorance, instinct, emotion, and earlier parental silence. It should be

possible so to train girls that they shall exercise judgment and uphold a standard for their lovers, their husbands, and their sons; it is not possible for most girls, if for any, to form their judgment and exercise it at the same time and on the same person. This is an unreasonable exaction and a cruelly hard test.

The pathetic letter quoted above has a deep significance again, in that it displays clearly a girl's mind in a situation that is typical of many cases where, through proposed or fraudulent marriage, girls are led to sacrifice chastity or are lured into prostitution. Frequently such persuasion comes from apparently honorable suitors to girls whose education in sex matters has left them blindly ignorant of the facts on which their decisions should be based—facts relating to both the persons involved. If they make the wrong choice and marriage does not follow, as is so fatally probable, their armor of defense for later safety is well-nigh destroyed. If the man is a libertine or a panderer in the guise of a true lover, the ignorant girl's risk is frightful. Until men and boys are generally trained to habits of restraint and honor very different from those now prevailing, the adolescent girl should have, as a daily practical safeguard, both clear knowledge regarding individual and social results of sex looseness, and also a comprehension of the selfish attitude of men in sex matters. A girl from fourteen to twenty, fending for herself in business, industry, and amusements, needs every possible development of her powers of self-protection.

B. Education of the Adult Community

We hold that a most important educational task of this and the next generation is the enlightenment of adult men and women on personal and social hygiene, and on the meaning and influence of sex in the development of the customs and institutions of the human race.

We urge all organized bodies performing educational service in the community to take part in working out the matter and method of such enlightenment. As the Public Education Association takes up the subject of vocational training and hammers at the community to improve its understanding of that topic, so it may well lead the way on the deeper questions of training for the production, preservation, and improvement of the generations of men, so that a correct thinking may establish itself as a preliminary to serviceable practice.

"The foremost fact of all the world as regards human nature to me is that the life of the human race is entrusted to sexual union" (Thring, quoted by Lyttleton, p. 16).

Adults need a standard of opinion as to the influence of this truth on their dealings with the young in home and school. Children's education is not a training *in* the occupations of adult life, but a training toward and *for* them. On the circumference of the

circle of life among adults a huge arc bounds the sector affected by the influence of sex—pleasures, duties, responsibilities, crimes, virtues, art, literature, health, and disease. Now, in our prevailing practice the fact that a child is to mingle with other human beings leads us to teach him manners; the fact that he is to earn his own and probably his family's living leads to the "three R's," to vocational training, to the professional schools; the fact that he is to live his life and reproduce himself, biologically and socially, leads to little or nothing that is scientifically and morally respectable in standard education. We have no adequate guidance in the perspective of sex as a department of life, as it narrows from the spread of its arc on the circumference to its vertex at the center of the circle.

For this doctrine the ordinary parent and the ordinary teacher must look to the leaders of thought. At present he finds them running about in confusion, not even inquiring of each other with any such diligence as the subject merits. We find a wide-spread, increasingly insistent demand among parents and teachers for help in their work with the young in these lines. We find also among younger adults a conscious and expressed sense of need for a larger knowledge of life that they may have guidance in both mating and parentage.

A Statement of the Arguments for and Against Sex Education of Young Children

The advisability of early systematic sex education is a vexed question, as to which there is much diversity of opinion.

The arguments in favor of a scheme of progressive sex education of all children may be summarized as follows:

Children are being taught anatomy and physiology, involving almost all subjects except the organs of reproduction. The knowledge thus omitted is the most important of all, because:

First, the intelligent treatment of these organs from early childhood is essential to the health and well-being of the race.

Second, ignorance on the subject too often involves direful consequences in the indulgence of evil habits, loss of virtue, and contracting of diseases, etc., which might otherwise be avoided.

Third, the silence maintained by parents on the subject gives rise to a sense of mystery, which destroys the child's trustfulness in the parent as its source of knowledge, and compels it to seek explanation in any way it can, largely from evil sources, with evil results. In this connection it is urged that there is nothing in the natural law which may not be spiritualized in its presentation to the child, and that the first presentation of this particular subject is the one which prevails over all others. And the natural reverence and guileless delicacy with

which children have received such revelation of the meaning of life and birth and the mystery of being attests not only the beauty of their innocence, but the possibility of such instruction being given without endangering it.

For these reasons it is urged that the subject be introduced at an early age; one method suggested is through the study of plant life, leading up through insect life and by progressive stages to human life, so as to accustom the child by degrees to the consideration of the subject as a natural process, with careful instruction as to the evil results of abuse. In this way it is thought the allurement of the evil side may be forestalled and evil results largely prevented. The agency by which the information should be imparted is, first, the parents, and to this end they should be taught how to impart it with least risk of danger, and then the school, and as numbers preclude individual treatment in the school, by class instruction to small groups through properly trained teachers. The stage of life at which consideration of the human process is reached in the course of such instruction is not definitely determined, but many are disposed to begin at an early age so as to anticipate early knowledge from evil sources and tendencies which develop very early in life. The fact also that many children leave school before reaching the higher grades renders it necessary for this purpose that the advanced instruction should be imparted in the elementary grades, reaching down considerably below the age of puberty.

The arguments in opposition to such system may be summarized as follows: The sexual organs are associated with sensations of utmost excitement and pleasure, and are therefore continually threatening to absorb an undue share of mental preoccupation wherein the consideration of their productive utility is lost sight of. This tendency begins at a very early age, before the organs have developed, and constitutes the great obstacle to a healthy development of sexual life. It leads to unisexual abuses, and requires constant watchfulness (differing, of course, in degree according to individual characteristics), lest through excessive familiarization the intellect be captured and employed in the service of the animal nature. At this age the faculty of self-restraint, by which the tendency is controlled, does not develop through the process of reasoning, from given facts, but through the training of the will by means of moral influences, of which religion constitutes the main inspiration. To these influences, as well as to the law of nature itself, is attributable the sense of shame which inspires a reticence and reserve on the subject of reproduction, which is not a "conspiracy of silence," as it is inaptly termed, but a measure of protection deep rooted in human nature itself for the safeguarding of the intellect. The aim of education, therefore, in the earlier stages, taking advantage of this natural instinct, is not to direct the attention toward, but to divert it from, images of sex processes,

and thus to guard the intellect while strengthening the will. This sense of shame, which gives rise to the atmosphere of mystery, complained of by those who advocate such education, can, therefore, be no more dispensed with in our civilization than can clothing be removed with the idea of thereby doing away with the same sense of shame; for while all the other processes of the human system may be discussed in common without unduly exciting the imagination, reproduction is the exception. The sexual processes must always remain, even among adults, a subject of interdiction in the interchange of thought. To give them any place in ordinary conversation is regarded as profaning the secret springs of life; and the reserve, on the other hand, sensibly strengthens the spiritual nature. To throw open by class instruction and consequent interchange of thought among children with whom the faculty of self-restraint is as yet feebly developed is to introduce, at a critical period, the dangerous element of suggestion, and intentionally to fasten the intellect upon the processes from which it should be diverted. If the child already knows too much from its environment, such instruction certainly will not do away with the environment, and it will not be helped by having its mind further fixed on images of sex processes.

If the child be as yet ignorant, the act of directing its attention to the subject in company with those whose knowledge is already polluted, or even in their absence, certainly incurs the danger, though otherwise intended, of arousing curiosity and awakening emotions which might have lain dormant until a later period; to forestall tainted knowledge would require in many cases full knowledge in earliest childhood.

It is contended, therefore, that as an elementary principle, knowledge of the kind should never be thrust into a child's mind below the age of puberty, no matter how tactfully or reverently it may be attempted. The advocates of this view, however, are by no means opposed to such teaching in early life as unconsciously leads the mind to full knowledge in adolescence, such, for instance, as the processes of plant and insect life and reproduction advocated by those who support the educational view. Moreover, they reprobate as unwise any evasion on the part of the parent or the teacher in meeting questions of inquisitive or precocious children, because such questions afford opportunity in privacy to forestall the acquisition of such knowledge from evil sources, and the answers, as experience seems to show, need never go beyond the simple condition of prenatal life, which, if tactfully explained, serves to satisfy without arousing further inquiry. And to the end that such inquiries should be properly directed, they advocate the closest and most sympathetic relationship between the parent and the child, and afterward the teacher and the child, for the solution by individual treatment of the puzzling thoughts for which the childish imagination must find vent.

If the proper family life be wanting, a greater burden is cast

upon the teacher, but the principle none the less applies, and while individual treatment becomes the more difficult in the school, owing to numbers, for the same reasons the dangers attending class instruction become more grave. But the stage of puberty none the less affords another opportunity for explanation directed to the individual child through the confidential relation, and such opportunity should not be disregarded. The nature and extent of such explanation should be largely dependent upon the individual nature of the child; it should not deal in particulars any more than is absolutely necessary, but serve to draw the mind from the subject by way of warning, rather than fix the attention for the purpose of study, thus aiming to strengthen, rather than remove, the barrier of reserve. Not until adolescence, when full knowledge is of advantage, may class instruction be pursued, and then in the smallest groups of like sex with tactfulness and utmost reverence. If the pupil must leave school before the higher grades are reached, the opportunity for detailed instruction should be sacrificed, rather than incur the danger by introducing the subject in the lower grades.

These methods and precautions, it is frankly conceded by those who oppose a regular system, are not very far-reaching as affects the average child of the day, in view of the polluted environment from which it is liable to derive its knowledge of sex processes. But it does not follow, on the other hand, that in order to cure an infection we should inject a virus which may aggravate the disease: rather should we anticipate disease at its source by every means at our disposal. The result of thrusting information of the kind into the mind of every child is not known, for it has not been generally tried, and the foregoing considerations are urged by its opponents as serving to prove that such course is opposed to reasoning founded upon the consideration of man's dual nature and the influence of one faculty upon the other. But they further contend that the proposal ignores the real sources from which the evil arises, and to which source attention should be directed.

It is urged that general conceptions of right and wrong are common property, and not dependent upon knowledge of sex process.

The average child knows full well when it offends against decency. While it is advisable, in a general way, to warn the child that has reached puberty against the pitfalls to which the innocent are exposed, scientific knowledge is not needed for such purpose.

Any girl who has voluntarily offended against modesty must have realized a sense of wrongdoing, and if not, then her ignorance can be attributed only either to mental defect or lack of home training. And thus the evil and its remedy may be directly traced to the family life, where, if the physical being is properly guarded and the spiritual nature strengthened and directed, the child is

gradually prepared for the revelation at the proper time of the province and duty in propagating the race.

To the family, then, should attention rather be directed, from the physical standpoint, by enforcing proper housing conditions in the interest of health and decency and life comforts, and by affording proper recreation facilities both for parents and children, and from the spiritual standpoint, by instilling habits of temperance and sobriety, of order and discipline, and of family affection, and arousing in the boy a sense of chivalry, and in both boy and girl, of modesty, and, as conducive to all these results, by the inculcation of moral and religious training, whereby the spiritual nature is enabled to dominate and control the animal nature. In considering these arguments for and against any general system of sex education, it is to be observed that if they correctly represent the opposing views, they are not, up to a certain point, irreconcilable. Thus it seems to be agreed that:

First, even before puberty, where the subject arises upon the child's own initiative, the truth must not be evaded, but so far revealed as necessity demands, and to such extent as not to weaken the trustfulness of the child, and to this end parents should be instructed how to meet the situation with tact and discretion.

Second, some word should be spoken at the age of puberty, the difference herein being that, according to one view, it may be given by class instruction as part of nature study, and, according to the other one, by private advice and way of warning.

Third, the parent is the one upon whom the duty of imparting information at least primarily devolves. The difference between the two standpoints has its main foundation in the differing estimate of the comparative strength of the spiritual and animal natures of the child, it being contended, on the one hand, as we have seen, that the child may regard the subject, if properly presented, in the same light as any other nature study, as innocent and beautiful, and, on the other, that such attitude on the part of the average child is not to be expected, and the proper presentation of the subject by any general system is an unattainable ideal, to attempt which must result in disastrous consequences.

Appendix E

VENEREAL DISEASES

Hospital Statistics

The data for the tabulation of statistics of venereal diseases were secured by issuing to the residents in charge of hospital wards cards similar to the form printed below, with instructions to ask all patients under their care their history as to venereal diseases, no matter what their diagnosis, and to note the replies upon the cards.

This information is as nearly correct as is obtainable. The tabulation was done by the Bureau of Municipal Research.

No.	Hospital.	Sex F. M.	Nativity.	M. S. W.	Time in U. S.	Age.	

	(1) Primary Extra-genital.	Age Contracted.	(2) M. S. W.	Present Complaint	Occupation, Trade, Profession, Kind of Work.
Syphilis					
Gonococcus Infection					
Chancroid ..... Venereal Warts, etc.....					

(1) State site of initial infection when not congenital.
(2) Civic state when contracted.
(3) Enter Congenital Syphilis under Primary Extra-genital as "Congenital."

Note.—M. = Married; S. = Single; W. = Widowed.

General Statistics of Venereal Diseases

Cases in Hospitals

Hospitals.	Patients Examined.	Infected with Venereal Diseases.
1. Philadelphia General Hospital	1574	483
2. University of Pennsylvania Hospital	247	32
3. St. Agnes'	90	6
4. Protestant Hospital	40	7
5. Methodist	47	2
6. Polyclinic	54	7
7. Pennsylvania	227	52
8. Jefferson	182	38
9. German	165	16
10. Medico-Chirurgical	130	5
11. Prebysterian	144	17
	2900	665

Venereal cases, 22.7 per cent. of cases examined.

Analysis of Above 665 Cases Infected with Venereal Diseases

	Male. Per cent.	Female. Per cent.	Sex not Recorded. Per cent.
Syphilis	20.4	10.00	10.90
Gonorrhea	41.4	16.80	17.50
Chancroids	3.0	0.08	0.78
Syphilis and gonorrhea	9.6	3.10	5.24

The foregoing data are the basis for the tabulated statistics as to syphilis, gonorrhea, chancroids, and syphilis and gonorrhea, given on Tables I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII (pages 126–131), on which the hospitals are indicated by the numerals 1 to 11 inclusive.

Hospital Statistics of Venereal Diseases with Sources of Infection

Drs. Uhle and MacKinney, of Philadelphia, furnished the following statistics, collected in the German Hospital from August 1, 1903, to February 1, 1906:

Gonorrhea	767
Chancroid	303
Syphilis	134
Gonorrhea and chancroid	30
Gonorrhea and syphilis	16
Chancroid and syphilis	14
Gonorrhea, chancroid, and syphilis	1
Total	1265 cases

Sources of infection:

By public prostitutes in brothels	485	
" street-walkers	129	614
" clandestine prostitutes		651
		1265

TABLE I.—HOSPITAL CASES REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN AFFECTED SOME TIME WITH SYPHILIS—DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND SOCIAL STATUS, INCLUDING UNDER EACH HEADING THE NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE REQUISITE DATA WERE AVAILABLE

Hospital.	Number of Cases Examined.				Number of Cases Affected.				Per Cent. Affected.		
	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1.....	401	316	857	1,574	76	28	156	260	18.9	8.8	16.50
2.....	27	5	215	247	6	..	..	6	22.2	..	2.42
3.....	11	1	78	90	5	..	..	5	45.5	..	5.55
4.....	9	..	31	40	2	..	..	2	22.2	..	5.00
5.....	2	..	45	47	1	..	..	1	50.0	..	2.10
6.....	2	5	47	54	1	..	..	1	50.0	..	1.90
7.....	30	22	175	227	1	4	..	5	3.3	18.1	2.20
8.....	34	4	144	182	15	3	..	18	44.1	75.0	9.90
9.....	17	..	148	165	2	..	..	2	11.7	..	1.20
10.....	2	3	125	130	..	1	..	1	..	33.3	0.77
11.....	14	3	127	144	3	..	..	3	21.4	..	2.08
Total	549	359	1,992	2,900	112	36	156	304	20.4	10.0	10.50

TABLE II.—HOSPITAL CASES REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN AFFECTED SOME TIME WITH GONORRHEA—DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND SOCIAL STATUS, INCLUDING UNDER EACH HEADING THE NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE REQUISITE DATA WERE AVAILABLE

Hospital.	Number of Cases Examined.				Number of Cases Affected.				Per Cent. Affected.		
	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1.....	401	316	857	1,574	128	32	205	365	31.6	10.1	23.2
2.....	27	5	215	247	25	5	..	30	92.5	100.0	12.1
3.....	11	1	78	90	7	1	..	8	63.6	100.0	8.9
4.....	9	..	31	40	6	..	..	6	66.6	..	15.0
5.....	2	..	45	47	1	..	..	1	50.0	..	2.1
6.....	2	5	47	54	1	5	..	6	50.0	100.0	11.1
7.....	30	22	175	227	16	12	..	28	53.3	54.5	12.3
8.....	34	4	144	182	18	1	..	19	52.9	25.0	10.4
9.....	17	..	148	165	13	..	..	13	76.4	..	7.8
10.....	2	3	125	130	1	1	..	2	50.0	33.3	1.5
11.....	14	3	127	144	11	3	..	14	78.5	100.0	9.7
Total	549	359	1,992	2,900	227	60	205	492	41.3	16.7	16.9

TABLE III.—HOSPITAL CASES REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN AFFECTED SOME TIME WITH CHANCROIDS—DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND SOCIAL STATUS, INCLUDING UNDER EACH HEADING THE NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE REQUISITE DATA WERE AVAILABLE

Hospital.	Number of Cases Examined.				Number of Cases Affected.				Per Cent. Affected.		
	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1.....	401	316	857	1,574	6	3	3	12	1.5	0.95	0.76
2.....	27	5	215	247	2	..	..	2	7.4	..	0.81
3.....	11	1	78	90	1	..	..	1	9.1	..	1.11
4.....	9	..	31	40	1	..	..	1	11.1	..	2.50
5.....	2	..	45	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.....	2	5	47	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.....	30	22	175	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.....	34	4	144	182	4	..	..	4	11.7	..	2.20
9.....	17	..	148	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.....	2	3	125	130	1	..	..	1	50.0	..	0.77
11.....	14	3	127	144	1	..	..	1	7.1	..	0.69
Total	549	359	1,992	2,900	16	3	3	22	2.9	0.83	0.75

TABLE IV.—HOSPITAL CASES REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN AFFECTED SOME TIME WITH SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA—DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND SOCIAL STATUS, INCLUDING UNDER EACH HEADING THE NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH THE REQUISITE DATA WERE AVAILABLE

	Number of Cases Examined.				Number of Cases Affected.				Per Cent. Affected.		
Hospital.	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1.....	401	316	857	1,574	38	10	83	131	9.4	3.2	8.30
2.....	27	5	215	247	4	..	..	4	15.0	..	1.60
3.....	11	1	78	90	1	..	..	1	9.0	..	1.10
4.....	9	..	31	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.....	2	..	45	47	1	..	..	1	50.0	..	2.10
6.....	2	5	47	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.....	30	22	175	227	5	..	..	5	16.6	..	2.20
8.....	34	4	144	182	2	..	..	2	5.9	..	1.10
9.....	17	..	148	165	2	..	..	2	11.8	..	1.20
10.....	2	3	125	130	..	1	..	1	..	33.3	0.08
11.....	14	3	127	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	549	359	1,992	2,900	53	11	83	147	9.6	3.1	5.10

TABLE V.—HOSPITAL CASES REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN AFFECTED WITH ANY VENEREAL DISEASE, DISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND SOCIAL STATUS (FROM TABLES I, II, III, AND IV)

2900 patients examined, of whom 665, or 22.7 per cent., were affected with venereal disease

	Number Affected.				Per Cent. Affected.		
	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Syphilis [Table I]	112	36	156	304	20.4	10.00	10.90
Gonorrhea [Table II]	227	60	205	492	41.4	16.80	17.50
Chancroids [Table III]	16	3	3	22	3.0	0.08	0.78
Syphilis and gonorrhea [Table IV]	53	11	83	147	9.6	3.10	5.24

TABLE VI.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF VENEREAL DISEASES, INCLUDING ALL CASES REPORTED AS HAVING BEEN SOME TIME AFFECTED

Disease.	Affected.	Age Under 15.		Age 16–20.		Age 21–25.		Age 26–30.		Age 31–35.		Age 36–40.		Age 40–50.		Age Over 50.	
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Syphilis	200	3	1.50	10	5.00	25	12.5	25	12.5	28	14.0	27	13.50	34	17.0	48	24.0
Gonorrhea	436	1	0.02	26	5.90	74	17.0	78	17.8	63	14.4	53	12.10	65	15.0	76	17.4
Chancroids	45	..	..	1	2.20	4	8.8	20	44.4	3	6.6	4	8.80	7	15.0	6	13.3
Syphilis and gonorrhea	80	..	..	3	3.75	7	8.8	10	12.5	14	17.5	7	8.75	18	22.5	21	26.2

TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED FROM EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY—ALL MALE

1000 patients examined, of whom 246, or 24.6 per cent., were affected with venereal disease

Disease.	Affected.	Per Cent.	Number.					Per Cent.		
			M.	S.	W.	Unknown.	Total.	M.	S.	W.
Syphilis	54	5.4	25	26	3	1	55	2.50	2.6	0.03
Gonorrhea	198	19.8	26	124	7	..	157	6.60	12.4	0.07
Chancroids	23	2.3	6	16	1	..	23	0.06	1.6	0.02
Syphilis and gonorrhea	14	1.4	7	6	1	..	14	0.07	0.06	0.01

M. = Married; S. = Single; W. = Widowed.

Disease.	Distributed by Age and Disease.													
	Age 16–20.		Age 21–25.		Age 26–30.		Age 31–35.		Age 36–40.		Age 40–50.		Age Over 50.	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Syphilis	4	0.04	7	0.07	10	0.1	11	1.10	12	1.20	7	0.07	3	0.03
Gonorrhea	4	0.04	41	4.10	57	5.7	37	3.70	26	2.60	26	2.60	7	0.07
Chancroids	..	..	3	0.03	16	1.6	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
Syphilis and gonorrhea	1	0.01	1	0.01	3	1.2	4	1.60	2	0.08	2	0.08	1	0.04

Clandestine sources furnished 651 infections—

446 by unemployed girls.
205 by employed girls.

Of the 446 infections—

236 were by girl acquaintances.
96 were by pick-ups—flirtations, parks, public amusements, etc.
48 were by married women not divorced.
66 married men denied illicit intercourse.

Of 981 dispensary cases of gonorrhea treated in two years—

108 remained under observation until pronounced cured.
873 stopped treatment before being pronounced cured.
142 cases acknowledged sexual intercourse during the disease.

Age at which venereal diseases are contracted (two years' statistics):

Under 15 years	7
Between 15–20	134
20–25	772
25–30	314
30–35	81
35–40	81
40–50	31
50–60	9

An analysis of 2784 cases of gonorrhea shows:

1232 had one previous attack.
420 had more than one previous attack.
444 had epididymitis (15 per cent.).
36 had acute prostatitis (abscess).
27 had rheumatism.
1686 had posterior urethritis.
645 were observed only a short time.

Dr. B. A. Thomas, Polyclinic Hospital, gives as the source of venereal disease:

Gonorrhea	41 per cent. from clandestine prostitutes. 33 per cent. from street-walkers.
Syphilis	29 per cent. from clandestine prostitutes. 53 per cent. from street-walkers.

Dr. H. R. Loux, of the Jefferson Hospital, gave the following report of the source of infection in venereal cases treated for one month in Genito-urinary Out-patient Department, November, 1912:

There were	117	cases	of gonorrhea.
	37	"	" initial lesion of syphilis.
	9	"	" mixed infection.
	24	"	" chancroid.
Total	187	cases	

55 per cent. of these were infected in houses of prostitution.
40 " " " " " by clandestine prostitutes.
5 " " " " " by the street-walkers.

Report of venereal cases treated in the Out-patient Genito-Urinary Department of Jefferson Hospital from December, 1911, to December, 1912:

Gonorrhea	1287	cases, or	66	per cent.
Syphilis	404	" "	26	"
Mixed infection	95	" "	5	"
Chancroid	174	" "	9	"
	1960	"		

New Cases Treated During One Year in Hospital Dispensaries

Dispensary of Hospitals of—	Gonorrhea.	Chancroid and Chancroid Diseases.	Syphilis.	Total.
University of Pennsylvania	857	189	216	1,262
Medico-Chi	454	91	76	621
Polyclinic	352	70	107	529
Hahnemann	912	299	219	1,430
Jefferson	1,287	174	499	1,960
	3,862	823	1,117	5,802

The Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania in the report for 1912 shows, of 401 cases admitted, 128 infected with venereal disease.

Gonorrhea	103
Syphilis	14
Combined	11
	128

Statistics of Venereal Diseases from Reports of Surgeons of United States Army and Navy

The report of the Surgeon General of the Army for 1908 gives:

26.40 cases of syphilis in 1000 hospital admissions.
32.19 cases of chancroids in 1000 hospital admissions.
135.56 cases of gonorrhea in 1000 hospital admissions.

194.15 cases of venereal diseases in 1000 hospital admissions.

The report for 1911 states that with a mean strength of 72,748 men in the Army, the admissions to the hospitals on account of venereal diseases were:

	Syphilis.	Chancroids.	Gonorrhea.	Total.
Admission	3574	2560	7333	13,467
Cases per 1000 men	49.13	35.20	100.80	185.13

Among the troops in the Philippines in 1904 the venereal morbidity was 297 cases in 1000 men. Twenty-two out of every 1000 soldiers were ineffective because of these diseases—four times as many as from any other disease. Ten thousand cases are reported among the 60,000 men in the Philippine service.

The report of the Surgeon General of the Navy for 1910 gives 199.6 cases of venereal disease in each 1000 admissions to hospitals. On some vessels there were 217 cases per 1000 hospital admissions.

The medical treatment of venereal diseases and the inefficiency in the Navy resulting from them are estimated to have cost the government $200,000 in 1908.

Dr. Charles N. Fiske, Surgeon United States Navy, is authority for the statement that one man in seven in the Navy develops venereal infection each year, and that 50 per cent. of the men contract venereal diseases during a four years' enlistment.

The report of the Surgeon General of the Navy for 1909 states that with a mean strength of 55,550 men the admissions to the hospitals on account of venereal diseases were:

	Syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Chancroids.	Total.
Admissions.....	1476	5861	1573	8910
Cases per 1000 men.	26.57	105.50	28.00	160.40

In 1912 there were 183.56 cases of venereal diseases to each 1000 men admitted to the hospitals. In a period of four years 949 men were discharged from the Navy because of disability resulting from venereal disease.

General Statements as to Venereal Diseases

The New York County Medical Society reports 243,000 cases of venereal disease treated in one year as compared with 41,585 cases of all other communicable diseases. Neisser states that excepting only measles, gonorrhea is the most prevalent infectious disease. Seventy-five per cent. of the male adult population contract gonorrhea and 15 per cent. contract syphilis.

In 3429 cases of tertiary syphilis Fournier found 1085 cases of diseases of the nervous system, 461 cases of cerebral syphilis, 40 cases of spinal affections, and 32 cases of general paralysis.

Dr. Prince A. Morrow estimated 2,000,000 epileptics in the United States, and stated that the eradication of venereal diseases would reduce the number of institutions for defectives at least one-half.

The American Medical Association reports that 3 per cent. of the cases of gonorrhea are incurable.

Dr. Howard Kelly estimates that venereal diseases cost the people of the United States three billion dollars a year.

TABLE OF VENEREAL DISEASE AMONG SEAMEN OF MERCHANT MARINE, 1886–1909 INCLUSIVE

		Syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Chancroids.	Total Venereal Diseases.	Per cent. of Venereal Diseases.
Total sick from all causes	1,281,427	106,090	117,336	39,819	263,245	20.5
Annual mean	53,392	4,420	4,889	1,659	10,969	..

The statistics of venereal diseases in several of the European armies show:

Army.	Year.	Cases of Venereal Disease in 1000 Hospital Admissions.
Prussian	..	19.00
French	1909	27.80
British	1907	66.00
Austrian	1909	54.20
Spanish	1907	92.65
Russian	1908	54.30

Of the troops returning home to England after completing terms of service in India, 25 per cent. were found to be infected with syphilis.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The International Conference held in Brussels in 1902 passed the following resolutions—

(1) That all persons suffering from venereal maladies should have easy access to institutional treatment, with no unnecessary publicity.

(2) That prostitutes suffering from venereal maladies ought to be considered not as criminals, but as patients.

Dr. E. H. Siter says: "It seems to me that it should be made possible for prostitutes suffering from venereal diseases to be easily treated, and to be treated in a way and place which would tend to increase their self-respect. I think if their self-respect were increased and they were cured, we would find many more deserting the life than do now.

"When we consider that in a city of the size of Philadelphia there is only one hospital where persons either male or female suffering from venereal diseases are admitted it is wonderful that venereal diseases are not more prevalent than they are at the present time. I am referring to the Philadelphia General Hospital, about which there hangs a certain amount of degradation, due entirely to the fact that the almshouse and the hospital are within one inclosure, and people are so fearful of having it known that they have been an inmate of Blockley that they hesitate to apply for treatment. I think the remedy for all this is that all hospitals receiving state aid should be compelled to not only pro-

vide a ward for female venereal patients and a ward for male patients, but that they should be compelled to admit them. This to my mind does not seem too much to ask for the tremendous provision which the State annually makes toward their support.

Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore, February 28, 1912, states: "If we wish to contend with this terrible class of diseases it is, above all, necessary that venereal patients should have medical attendance at their disposal."

Dr. H. M. Christian (Phila. Med. Jour., July, 1912) writes: "Infected persons must be properly cared for, promptly treated, and thoroughly cured."

Philadelphia General Hospital, Gynecologic and Obstetric Department, reports 222 cases of venereal disease; the Surgical Department, 119 cases, the Genito-urinary Department, 320 cases, the Insane Department, paresis 60 cases, and cerebral syphilis, 2 cases. The physicians in charge of the venereal wards testify that the patients all remain willingly until they are cured.

Professor Irving Fisher, National Conservation Commission, Washington, D. C., 1909, said: "The leading insurance companies refuse to insure the life of a syphilitic person for four or five years after the disease is contracted, and then only upon special terms, for their records prove that syphilis shortens life."

"Gonorrhea always has serious possibilities. It kills about 1 in 200. It impairs the fertility of a much larger number. Its persistence in the deeper parts long after it is outwardly cured leads to unsuspected communication to innocent women."

There should be one bed in a venereal ward for every 2000 of the community's population.

Hospitals and dispensaries should distribute educational leaflets instructing in prevention and care of venereal disease.

The remarkable reduction that can be accomplished by remedial measures is shown by the report of the British army, as published in the report of the Chicago Vice Commission:

RATES PER 1000 STRENGTH

Year.	Home Army.	Indian Army.
1884	270.7	293.9
1908	68.4	69.8

Blindness of Children (Ophthalmia Neonatorum)

Dr. George E. de Schweinitz, of Philadelphia, states that 33 per cent. of all blindness in blind asylums and schools is due to ophthalmia neonatorum, of which 60 per cent. is directly due to gonorrheal infection.

Harman, 1907, "Blind Schools, London," gives percentage of blindness caused by ophthalmia neonatorum as 36.36. Of every 2000 children born, one is blinded by ophthalmia neonatorum.

The Royal Commission on the Blind, 1889, estimated that the number of people disabled as a result of ophthalmia neonatorum represent an annual burden to the Commonwealth of £350,000. This, on the estimated 60 per cent. due to gonorrheal infection, would be £210,000, or $1,018,500.

Stephenson ("Ophthalmia Neonatorum," London, 1907), in a study of 1798 cases, gives—

Condition.	No. of Cases.	Per cent. of Gonorrhea.
Puerperal infection	354	1.763
Pregnant women	1101	18.43
Married women	65	0.26
Loose women	278	0.33
	1798	

The principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Dr. O. H. Burritt, gives the following statistics with reference to the number of new pupils admitted into that school yearly, and the actual numbers and percentages blind from ophthalmia neonatorum from October 1, 1900, to May 31, 1912:

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Admitted.	Per cent.
1900	11	25	44
1901	10	28	35
1902	9	39	23
1903	14	30	28
1904	15	58	25
1905	21	42	50
1906	12	38	31
1907	9	34	26
1908	11	29	37
1909	15	34	44
1910	12	32	37
1911 (8 months' period)	2	10	20
1912	8	36	22

Of 207 pupils enrolled December 1, 1912, 81, or 39 per cent., were blind from ophthalmia neonatorum.

Riviere states that one-third of all blindness is due to ophthalmia neonatorum, and credits Europe with nearly 100,000 victims. Lucien Howe gives 32 per cent.

In the United States there are 100,000 blind people; 40,000 of these, under proper treatment, could have been saved or partially saved. One-tenth to one-eighth of all blindness in the blind asylums of the United States is due to ophthalmia neonatorum.

Cohn, of Breslau, reports in 1000 cases of blindness—

Unavoidable cases	225
Possibly avoidable cases	449
Absolutely avoidable	326

Magnus reports, in 2528 cases of complete blindness in Germany, 10.88 per cent. due to ophthalmia neonatorum.

Ramos reports in Mexico 30 per cent. due to ophthalmia neonatorum.

Stephenson states that two-thirds of all ophthalmia neonatorum is due to gonorrhea.

Blindness costs New York state $350 per capita per annum.

Dr. Simeon Snell (Jessop Hospital, Sheffield) reports that in the last three years, in 2242 labor cases, in the first 200 there were a few cases of purulent ophthalmia, but in the last 2000 cases, after adoption of prophylaxis, there was not a single case.

Germany reports 30,000 cases of blindness in that country due to gonorrhea.

State Commission for Blind, Ohio, has free distribution of prophylactic for ophthalmia to all registered midwives and physicians (1910).

The New York State Commission to Investigate the Condition of the Blind states:

"It has been proved that 99 out of 100 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are preventable by the use of a few simple precautions.

The Health Department of Boston, under date of February 24, 1913, reported as follows regarding the work in its ophthalmic department:

In reference to our ophthalmia work in this department, I would say that we have been visiting these cases since September, 1905. The method is as follows:

When a case is reported, it is seen immediately by one of our nurses; the history is obtained, and the treatment being carried out by physician and nurse. All cases, unless under the care of a registered nurse, are seen daily until patient is discharged by the attending physician as well. Cases that cannot, in the opinion of the nurse or physician of this department, receive proper care at home are removed immediately to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, forcibly, if necessary.

The following number of cases have been reported to this department since 1905:

	Cases Reported.	Treated in Hospital.	Brought from Other Cities.
1905 (from September 5)	16	3	..
1906	34	13	1
1907	17	7	..
1908	39	31	2
1909	171	115	30
1910	168	121	48
1911	1060	244	46
1912	1173	206	68

In our instructions to nurses the following is one of the rules:

"O.N. This is the most important work entrusted to the Health Department, namely, the prevention of blindness. All cases after first visit that in the opinion of the nurse cannot receive proper care or treatment at home should be referred to this office immediately for hospital treatment. Cases that remain at home

unless under the care of a trained nurse must be visited daily to see if the proper precautions are taken, and that the child is receiving the proper treatment. No case of ophthalmia shall be discharged unless the nurse is satisfied that the child is well, and this information should be obtained from the attending physician."

In 1911, 1060 cases were reported. This large increase in the number of cases was due to the prosecution of physicians and nurses for failure to report the cases of ophthalmia that occurred in their practice. That this work, in the few short years, has been attended with great results is the universal testimony of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind and the Trustees of the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

In 1911 only 1 case of blindness occurred, and in 1912, 2 cases, in this city. The percentage of blind babies shows a decided decrease since the inauguration of this work. We have had a few cases of partial blindness in this city during the past few years, but all these cases, as a rule, were the result of neglect on the part of the attending physician or ignorance of the family in caring for cases or failure to report case. These cases especially have been prosecuted by this department for failure to comply with the law.

Following is a copy of the law on this subject:

Chapter 75, Revised Massachusetts Laws.

"Section 49: . . . . Should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen, and red, and show an unnatural discharge at any time within two weeks after its birth, it shall be the duty of the nurse, relative, or other attendant having charge of such infant to report in writing within six hours thereafter, to the board of health of the city or town in which the parents of the infant reside, the fact that such inflammation, swelling, and redness of the eyes and unnatural discharge exist. On receipt of such report, or of notice of the same symptoms given by a physician as provided by the following section, the board of health shall take such immediate action as it may deem necessary in order that blindness may be prevented. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

"Section 50: If a physician knows that . . . one or both eyes of an infant whom or whose mother he is called to visit become inflamed, swollen, and red, and show an unnatural discharge within two weeks after the birth of such infant, he shall immediately give notice thereof in writing over his own signature to the selectmen or board of health of the town; and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars for each offence."

Quacks, Nostrums, Advertising

Professor Irving Fisher, in a memorial to the United States Senate, as President of the Committee of One Hundred for Conservation of National Health, April 5, 1912, says: "The prevalence of ill health and the wide-spread demand for 'cures' has made possible the practice of a large number of medical quacks. These are the unscrupulous charlatans who, with humbug promises and practices, extort money from the simple minded and credulous. The more deadly the disease, the more blatantly certain is the quack that he alone can save you. I believe that we should not countenance intentional deceit."

Samuel Hopkins Adams says, in "The Great American Fraud": "Gullible America will spend this year $75,000,000 in the purchase of patent medicines, the catarrh powder which breeds cocaine slaves included. Ignorance and credulous hope make the market for proprietary remedies. Alcohol is the base of the all-powerful nostrums, as a general rule."

President Taft said: "When the Food and Drug act was passed there were current in commerce literally thousands of dangerous frauds labeled as cures—cures for all the ills known at the present day. . . . They were not only utterly useless in the treatment of the disease, but in many cases were positively injurious . . . . The shameful fact is that those who deal in such preparations know that they are deceiving credulous and ignorant unfortunates."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley says: "Every one of them [the dealers in quack medicines] was getting money under false pretenses, and was as much a thief as if he had gone upon the highway in the good old-fashioned Robin Hood manner."

Certificate of Health with Marriage License

Commendation of the requirement of a certificate of health before granting marriage licenses is supported by the following quotations and statements:

The report of the Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia for 1910 states that the diseases that would be affected by legislation requiring certificates of freedom from contagious diseases before issuing marriage license are:

40 per cent. of all blindness.
50 per cent. of sterility.
80 per cent. of fatal inflammatory diseases peculiar to women.
70 per cent. of miscarriages.

Also an indeterminate amount of paralysis, paresis, insanity, feeble-mindedness and imbecility, congenital and organic defects transmissible for generations.

The requirement of a certificate of health before marriage has been indorsed by the Surgical Section of the State Medical Society.

Dr. Barton C. Hirst writes that, in looking over his hospital records, he finds about 85 per cent. of his operations for tubal inflammation are performed for what he believes to have been originally a gonococcic infection. In regard to the proportion of abortions due to syphilis, it was impossible to make an estimate, but the European statistics show that 80 per cent. of repeated abortions are due to this cause, and Dr. Hirst believed that the same proportion prevailed here.

Dr. Richard C. Norris writes as follows:

"A study of the last 5000 cases of labor at the Preston Retreat at or near full term shows that in 1.5 per cent. of the cases premature still-births occurred. Clinical histories and autopsy records of these 75 infants showed that in 62 of the cases syphilis was the cause of the still-births; that is to say, that almost 1 in 100 women who come to the Retreat for confinement have syphilis. During 1911 there were 39,975 reported births in the city of Philadelphia, with a record of 559 premature still-births—a proportion of 1.4 per cent. The latter is practically the same as the proportion at the Preston Retreat. There is every reason to believe that, of the recorded premature still-births of the city, the same percentage is due to syphilis. Add to this the unreported abortions and miscarriages due to syphilis, and the number of children born alive with congenital syphilis, and we have a proportion of syphilitic morbeos in the city of Philadelphia considerably greater than 1 in 100.

"This Institution does not receive cases of early abortion and miscarriages, so has no statistics to offer on the relation of syphilis to abortions. It is acknowledged, however, to be the most frequent cause of spontaneous abortion and miscarriage, and in cases of repeated abortions statistics are available to prove that 83 per cent. of the latter cases are due to syphilis.

"The prevalence of gonorrhea in pregnant women is so great that maternity hospitals now use, in every case of delivery, means to prevent gonorrheal ophthalmia. As bearing upon the desirability of the compulsory use of such measures in all cases of childbirth in the city, it may be of interest to note that in 5000 consecutive deliveries at the Preston Retreat total blindness has not occurred, and the loss of sight of one eye occurred but once, and then in a premature and feeble infant, despite treatment by a skilled oculist. The relation of gonorrhea to major pelvic surgery in women is even more appalling. Of the last 500 abdominal sections for pelvic inflammations taken from private and hospital records, the important causes have been gonorrhea and puerperal infections. While it has been impossible to obtain the exact proportion of the former, since bacteriologic examinations made at a remote period from the onset of the disease fail to determine, very often, the primary infection, these examinations, which are made almost routinely at the Methodist Hospital, together with clinical histories, are strongly convincing that at least 60 to 70 per cent. of

all such major operations have been done for the early and remote effects of gonorrhea."

Dr. Charles C. Norris, of Philadelphia, in his forthcoming book, says: "During the last fourteen years about 1000 women have been operated on in the Gynecologic Department of the University Hospital for pelvic inflammatory disease, with a mortality of about 2.1 per cent. Of the entire number, at least 58 to 60 per cent. of the cases were the result of gonorrhea. During the same period about 250 women have applied for treatment for sterility. In at least 10 per cent. of these cases the cause of the condition was gonorrhea. This does not by any means constitute the total number or percentage of sterility due to this condition, as nearly all the cases of pelvic inflammatory disease were sterile, and, furthermore, many cases were sterile who did not complain of this symptom. During the last fourteen years at the University Hospital there have been treated in the Gynecologic Department over 12,070 cases of sterility due to gonorrhea."

Dr. R. F. Woods, of the Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia, estimates that salpingitis and tubo-ovarian diseases due to gonococcus infection range from 75 per cent. to 80 per cent.

Kehrer found, in 80 sterile marriages, 45 caused by inflammatory changes of gonorrheal origin.

Gonorrheal infection is the most common cause of sterility or inability to procreate. It is estimated that the husband is responsible for 25 per cent. of sterility, from his inability to procreate as the result of gonorrhea. Gonorrhea is ultimately responsible for 75 per cent. of all sterility in married life.

Fournier shows that 90 women infected by their husbands became pregnant in the first year of marriage,—50 of these aborted, 40 carried offspring to full term,—but of these, only 2 survived.

In New York, in 1900, 30 per cent. of the women treated for venereal diseases in private practice had been contaminated in marriage; in Baltimore, 40 per cent.

Fifty per cent. of women infected by gonorrhea become permanently sterile. Some have one child and then are sterile.

The frequency of vaginitis of gonorrheal origin due in large measure to secondary infection from soiled linen, towels, etc., must be taken into consideration in drawing conclusions about gonorrhea in women.

Opium, Cocaine, and Narcotics.

President William H. Taft, in a message to the United States Senate, February 21, 1910, made the following statements:

"Incidental to the unrestricted importation of medicinal opium, the manufacture of morphine had come to be a monopoly of American manufactures with an enormous growth in production, so that, as a notorious fact, large numbers of people in all social

ranks had become debauched by the misuse of it. Statistical statements made by reliable manufacturers show that the use of morphine in the rural districts of some of our eastern States has increased 100 per cent. in the last ten years. An estimate made from the salesbook of one firm would show that in one or two of these States it has increased 150 per cent. These percentages are but estimates, and must be so taken. A new drug problem appeared about twenty years ago, growing out of the discovery and surgical use of cocaine, which has proved to be a creator of criminals and of unusual forms of violence, and has been a potent incentive in driving the primitive classes of the community all over the country to abnormal crimes. Looking at the wider aspect of the use of cocaine throughout the United States, there is absolutely trustworthy information that the use of this drug has spread widely among the criminal classes of our large cities; that it is used by those concerned in the white-slave traffic to corrupt young girls, and that when the habit of using the drug has been established, it is but a short time before the latter fall to the ranks of prostitution."

The Superintendent of Police of Philadelphia says: "One of the many evils we are called upon to contend with is the unlawful sale of such harmful drugs as cocaine, opium, and morphine."

"Opium, morphine and cocaine have made more criminals in this country than have been made by any other means. Fifty per cent., or, to be exact, 48 per cent., of the criminals in this country are drug fiends."

"There are a great many persons in the district popularly known as the Tenderloin who are habitually addicted to the use of cocaine and morphine."

A special investigation since February 1, 1912, resulted in the arrest of 66 persons illegally selling or using cocaine, and 28 illegally using or selling opium or morphine.

In the United States annually 68,000 pounds of opium are consumed. One hundred and fifty thousand Americans and one hundred and twenty thousand Chinamen are smoking opium in the United States. These figures are based on the official records of 1910. In 1910, 400,000 pounds of opium were brought to this country and disposed of. Of this amount, 60 per cent. was consumed by drug fiends.

Appendix F

FOREIGN CONDITIONS

Report of an Investigation Made July and August, 1912, in Europe for the Vice Commission of Philadelphia

By Rabbi Henry Berkowitz
A member of the commission

To the Chairman and Members of the Philadelphia Vice Commission:

Your sub-committee on "Disease and Medical Questions," at its initial meeting, June 20, 1912, assigned a separate task for the summer to each of its members. The undersigned was requested to make some investigations, while abroad, into the mode of handling the vice problem in the European cities he might visit. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Dr. Hatfield, was so earnest in urging this request that he speedily secured from his Honor, Mayor Blankenburg, and hastily dispatched to the steamship, letters of introduction to the Lord Mayor of London; the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the Ober-Bürgermeister of Berlin.

The responsible task thus intrusted to my hands I have fulfilled to the best of my ability, and beg leave to report such results of my efforts as it was possible to secure in the limited time at command.

London

On arrival in London, at the earliest opportunity I proceeded to the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor himself was away, but his secretary, acting in his behalf, at once provided me with a card to the "man in Great Britain," as he declared, "best informed and best qualified to speak on the subject, Mr. W. A. Coote." I proceeded at once to his office and was cordially received. He is secretary of the International Abolitionist Federation, founded about thirty years ago, and having as its object an aggressive campaign against the old and still largely prevalent system of governmental and municipal regulation of the social evil. The active part in this work taken by Mr. Coote, his share in organiz-

ing the International Committees in Europe and the American Vigilance Committee in New York, were known to me, and his familiarity with conditions in our country enabled us to get speedily into the heart of the subject.

Mr. Coote declared that the appointment of the Philadelphia Vice Commission, in line with the like commissions in New York, Chicago, and Minneapolis, demonstrated that America is leading the nations in an honest endeavor to do something toward remedying the great evil we are combating. On the basis of accurate knowledge of local conditions in each community, and with earnest-minded men and women serving the municipality with matured counsel, he felt sure we were bound to secure definite benefits.

Mr. Coote declared to me in full candor that the vice problem in American cities, as everywhere, is mainly a police problem. He said: "The greatest moral force in any community is not the Mayor, not the clergy, not the press, but the chief of police. Given an upright, capable chief and you will have a police force that would not dare to enter into collusion with and profit by vice. There are 18,000 policemen in London, yet no taint rests upon them."

All this was said before the shameful police scandal of this summer in New York had been exposed. Nothing has occurred in many months which has done so much to degrade America in the eyes of the foreigner. In all my interviews with public officials in various European capitals, the same reference was made to the weakness in our municipalities. In London, in Berlin, and other capitals, the policeman is a national officer, though in the municipal employ. In Germany every policeman is a non-commissioned officer of the army. To be qualified for the important trust of the guardianship of the law he must have a record of not less than twelve years' faithful service in the army.

What the very first man said with whom I conferred in Europe was repeated and confirmed by every other man with whom I spoke, whether European officer, American Ambassador or Consul, or private physician or sociologist. The consensus of opinion is that in the vice problem, as in many other problems, we shall make no progress in the United States until we have raised the standards and lifted our police system to a higher plane of honor and respect in the eyes of the public. I submit that it might be well for our Commission to consider this root problem, and if possible, formulate some recommendation on the basis of the suggestion offered by European cities to keep our police permanently out of politics; *e. g.*, by limiting the selection to men with a record of faithful service, perhaps in the State militia, or, at any rate, with a record for stability and integrity such as would raise the status of the whole vocation of policemen.

Mr. Coote, in answer to my inquiries, informed me that the prostitute in England is not considered a criminal; but that person is who rents a house or room for immoral purposes. The prosti-

tute is not persecuted, and since the abolition in 1866 of the brothel under legal control with medical inspection and licensing of the inmates, there has been marked improvement in the conditions. Contrary to all the foreboding of skeptics, venereal diseases have not increased, but have become less prevalent. Literature setting forth the work of education and propaganda being conducted in England Mr. Coote kindly volunteered to forward directly to Philadelphia.

Edinburgh

In Edinburgh my letter to the Lord Provost secured me an interview with Dr. A. Williamson, Head of the Municipal Health Bureau. I learned that in this city there were 350 so-called "Farmed-out houses" occupied at present, 118 vacant. Each of these is presided over by a person called a "house farmer." These are well-known resorts of prostitution which seem to be tolerated. This gentleman favors legal and medical control. Here, as in London, certain wards of the public hospitals are set aside for the treatment of those afflicted with venereal diseases. I secured a copy of an address delivered by Dr. Williamson in which he depicts the conditions of vice flourishing in Edinburgh, and bewails the inadequacy of laws and measures for combating the same.

I visited the office of the National Vigilance Association for Scotland at Edinburgh, and learned that the work is just being instituted in that country.

Christiania

After a trip to the North Cape, I was privileged to make an inland tour of the Scandinavian countries. At Christiania, Norway, through the kind offices of the American legation, I secured an interview with Stadsfysikus Benzen.

From him I learned that in Norway all reglementation has been abolished since 1889. There is consequently no recognition of prostitution, either by segregation, licensing, sanitary or medical inspection, or otherwise. He declared that Christiania had not suffered, but, on the contrary, had improved. In 1887 an old law of May 16, 1860, governing the control of contagious and infectious diseases, had been expanded so as to apply also to venereal diseases. Since then every physician is required to report to the Bureau of Health every case of infection without citing names. When the source of the infection is given, the person, male or female, is cited before the health authorities and examined. If the charge is found confirmed, the individual is legally obliged to submit to treatment at home or in the public hospital, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, but free of expense. To the person found afflicted with venereal diseases, the physician is obliged to give written notification of this fact. If, then, the patient, neverthe-

less, infects others, legal punishment ensues. In this manner a certain supervision is exercised over prostitution without the objectionable features of registration, investigation, and compulsory detention for healing. Statistics published show that this system has brought about a marked decrease in venereal diseases. The report for 1911 was secured by me.

Except occasional lectures in sex hygiene, no public educational work is as yet conducted in Norway. The police system has two branches—the criminal and the morals police. The latter has charge of the vice problem. Two women are on the force in Christiania.

Stockholm

In Stockholm also the American legation kindly secured for me access to the authorities. I had an interview with Dr. Andrew Backlund (4 Vasagatan), head of the Health Bureau of that beautiful city. I learned that a commission has been at work during the past two years on the vice problem in Sweden. As a result the law of 1906 has been abolished with the old system, under which prostitution was regulated, licensed, segregated, and investigated. The Norwegian plan has in general been adopted as described above. The system of monthly reports from the physicians had been put into effect just one month previously. Dr. Backlund showed me a batch of about 100 reports for the previous week, which had just come to his desk. As far as the maintenance of public order and decency was concerned, he declared that the quiet work of the morals police was very effective. The law recognizes the prostitute only in two instances—where she menaces public health by spreading contagion the law compels her to submit to medical treatment, and when she interferes with public order and decency she is punished under the vagrancy law.

Copenhagen

In Copenhagen I was fortunate in finding at his post our Ambassador, Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, a former Philadelphian. Through his marked kindness and friendly interest my investigations were greatly furthered. Inspector Gyldenfeldt, head of the morals police, gave me an extended interview, and provided me with copies of the police regulations, of which I had a translation in abstract made. The inspector introduced me to the head of the Health Bureau, who provided me with a copy of the published report for 1910, in which he also inserted statistics for 1911.

I gleaned from these interviews that Denmark has in some respects bettered the law of Norway and Sweden. Under the law of 1906 prostitutes may be proceeded against as vagrants for soliciting, conducting brothels, renting rooms to persons under eighteen years of age, and for transmitting venereal infection. The treatment of venereal disease is given free of cost, and those

afflicted are legally bound to submit to treatment. To this end police authority may be used to convey the recalcitrant or impecunious to a public hospital, and also to insure further necessary treatment when dismissed.

Berlin

Ten days were devoted to Berlin. Perhaps no other city in the world offers a more interesting or important field of investigation. Paris and Berlin are both pursuing similar courses in their manner of handling the vice problem, and these influence all the other communities in a marked degree. Exceptional opportunities were afforded to me for getting quite a clear insight into the workings of the system in vogue. The President of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, Mr. I. Wolf, of the Philadelphia firm of Wolf & Co., secured the opening of many closed doors that I might find entry. Before my arrival in Berlin I had informed him of my mission by letter, and he had prearranged an interview with our fellow-townsman, the Hon. William A. Thackara, U. S. Consul General at Berlin. Mr. Thackara imparted much valuable information drawn from his personal observations and studies of the Berlin system, and instructed me in the best methods of securing accurate and reliable data. He generously appointed his deputy, Mr. F. Von Versen, to accompany me and serve as an interlocutor whenever necessary. An appointment was secured, and our first visit was made to the Bürgermeister Reicke, to whom I presented Mayor Blankenburg's letter. At once every courtesy was extended, and the privilege of securing access to all offices and institutions. Bürgermeister Reicke graciously entered into an extended conference with us in which he explained that a general statute of the German Government requires the regulation of prostitution, but that each city has autonomy in determining its own methods of administration. Thus, Hamburg, Bremen, Leipzig, and other cities segregate vice and limit it to definite streets, permit brothels, and under police regulation license the prostitutes and require them to submit to periodic medical examination. Berlin has abandoned the segregation idea and has adopted a number of regulations of its own. These are intrusted to the special department of the police force called "die Sittenpolizei," or morals police. He commended me to the chief of that department for copies of the laws and further details. The Bürgermeister was at special pains to acquaint me with the extended work being done in Berlin in the matter of controlling the spread of venereal diseases. At his suggestion I visited *Das Asyl für Obdachlose*. "The Refuge for the Homeless," a series of public buildings with accommodations for 8000 persons—the homeless and the indigent. When we entered the place a little family of waifs—lost or deserted French children—were being admitted. Owing to the message

from the Bürgermeister we were treated as foreign inspectors, and kept waiting while the place was cleaned up and put in order. We visited only the section set aside as a detention hospital for girls who have been discovered infected with venereal diseases. The Bürgermeister had made some apologetic reference to the place being old, worn, and inadequate, and declared that plans were being formulated for a new, commodious, modernized municipal hospital, to be devoted only to this class of patients. There are 260 beds, always occupied. However, the Bürgermeister had also emphasized the value of a new regulation by which voluntary applicants were receiving private treatment in their own homes, under the charge of the city's district physicians. There are about 5000 registered prostitutes in Berlin at present. It has been estimated that there are 4000 or 5000 women engaged in prostitution clandestinely, or from time to time, under pressure of economic necessities. The law requires every such woman over eighteen years of age to register. She is given a "control-book," is obliged to subject herself to regular examinations by the city's district physician, is prohibited being seen on definitely named streets, public gathering-places, parks, railway stations, etc. The prostitute is not regarded as a criminal, and comes in conflict with the law only when she transgresses any of the regulations of the police authorities.

All these facts I gleaned in our interview with the Chief of the Berlin morals police, Inspector Penzig. He was exceedingly reluctant at first to make any communication, owing, it appeared, to a natural resentment he held against certain foreigners who had abused his confidences and published in foreign papers sensational articles reflecting on the Berlin system. The eloquence of Mr. Von Versen, the Deputy U. S. Consul, finally convinced the stolid official that a commissioner sent out by the mayor of Philadelphia was a person above suspicion, and entitled to the utmost deference. This the Bürgermeister himself had exemplified. Inspector Penzig was mollified and became exceedingly gracious. He provided me with a copy of the *Polizeiliche Vorschriften*, or printed regulations governing prostitution and the control of venereal diseases. He likewise gave me an official *Merkblatt*, or pamphlet of instructions to girls—how to take care of themselves in a sanitary way, and, especially, full information of the rescue work being done in Berlin and the opportunities for finding work and for reform. These documents I submit, together with an important magazine article from the pen of Director Penzig, descriptive of the whole Berlin system. It is entitled, "Die Bekämpfung der Gewerbsunzucht durch die Sittenpolizei," *i. e.*, "The work of the Morals Police in Combating Prostitution." This article appeared in a magazine issued in Breslau, *Gesetz und Recht*, and the inspector took the trouble to write to the publishers to find a copy, for the edition was exhausted, and, having secured it, sent it, revised and corrected, by special mes-

senger to our hotel. There was some commotion at the hotel, to my amusement, when the special emissary from the police department entered the place.

As far as I could learn, the police control of venereal diseases in Berlin is limited to women, and makes no effort, as is done in the Scandinavian countries, also to reach the men who are spreading the contagion. There is much dissatisfaction with this and other discrepancies. The system of registration and reglementation is no longer regarded, even by officials who are engaged in enforcing them, as the last word on the subject. A commission appointed by the German Government to devise amendments and improvements for the entire system has recently published a preliminary statement of proposed changes. These are being widely discussed at present.

Dr. Blaschko

An account of these proposals is included in a very concise but most exhaustive treatment of the whole subject of prostitution, contributed by the eminent Dr. Blaschko, to a recent edition of the *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften* (Encyclopedia of the Science of Government, Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1910). Through the mediation of Dr. Otto Stulz, with whom I became acquainted in Berlin, I was accorded an opportunity to meet Dr. A. Blaschko, and to confer with him in person. I had read much about him and knew him to be one of the most eminent living authorities on the subject. He is head of a large Dermatological Institute in Berlin. Dr. Blaschko was kind enough to present me with an inscribed copy of a reprint of the encyclopedia article to which I have referred. I found on his desk the reports of the New York and Chicago Vice Commissions, and of the New York Society for Social and Moral Prophylaxis, with similar publications in the various languages of the globe. The verbal statements he made are all amplified in the searching analysis of the subject he has made in print. I have read and reread the article, and know that it contains material of the highest value to each of our subcommittees. Dr. Blaschko kindly volunteered any further information desired by correspondence. He suggested also that this Commission, or some kindred body of the city of Philadelphia, enroll for membership, and thus secure the publications of *Die Deutsche Gesellschaft zur Bekämpfung der Geschlechts-Krankheiten*, "The German Society for Combating Venereal Diseases." Of this society Dr. Blaschko is the organizing and moving spirit. He instructed one of his associates, Dr. Eugene Fisher, to conduct me to the office of the society, explain its workings, and provide me with its literature. I submit the report of the society, 1902–1911, showing that it was organized October 19, 1902, has at present 5000 members, men and women, physicians, and laymen, representatives of Church, of State, and of all branches of society. This organization has developed an intense activity of a wide

range. It has branches in all parts of Germany. It sends out lecturers, exhibits, lantern-slides, charts, etc., issues an annual, also a monthly magazine of popular scientific character; has held public conferences in 1903, 1905, 1907; has circulated six million tracts on such themes as: "To Parents—How Shall They Train Their Children in Sexual Matters?" "To Women and Girls"; "To Young Men," etc.

It circulates important books on the subject and has made active and successful propaganda in social, educational, and political circles, with the following results:

1. The extension of sick benefits to those affected with venereal diseases.
2. The improvement of conditions in hospitals for venereal diseases, which has resulted in overcoming the public prejudice against treatment in these hospitals.
3. Establishment of chairs on venereology in the medical school at all the German universities.
4. Addresses at all universities on sexual hygiene.
5. Courses in normal colleges on the pedagogy of sex hygiene.
6. Addresses to parents.
7. Addresses in factories.
8. Revision of the Sanitary Police Inspection of Prostitutes in Prussia.
9. Submitted to the Commission of the Reichstag an amendment to existing laws to the effect that prostitutes as such be not punished unless found guilty of breach of public order, also making the wilful and conscious transmission of disease an offense subject to severest punishment; furthermore, that no punishment shall be inflicted for housing prostitutes, provided they do not engage in sexual traffic nor use the premises as a brothel.
10. Enactments against quack doctors vigorously advocated before the Reichstag.

This large program of active educational endeavor is subventioned by both the city and the State, and is beginning to yield notable results in Germany. The Bürgermeister presented me with a copy of the last report of "The Continuation Schools"—*Fortschritts-Schulen*. In these schools the compulsory education law is extended to youths between fourteen and seventeen years. They are obliged to attend six hours per week, and their parents or employers are fined for cases of absence. These schools offer practical instruction in every pursuit of a mechanical, industrial, and domestic character. Instruction in matters of sex is given to the graduating classes by physicians.

In my conference with the Bürgermeister I ventured to ask him bluntly whether all the money, thought, and effort put forth in the elaborate system of control was not idle as long as the official sanction or tolerance was granted to places which foster the vice, viz., the wide-open cabarets, gorgeous music-halls and dance-halls—from the cheapest up to the Palais de Dance. There,

it is reported by eye-witnesses, the demi-monde foregather in the midst of surroundings of such splendor as are to be found nowhere else in the world, and openly make their appointments. The Bürgermeister was somewhat surprised at the question, for he rather warmly declared that these places are, from the point of view of police control, beyond objection; that they are conducted in a quiet, orderly, law-abiding manner. As far as clandestine prostitution was concerned, he admitted that the authorities were helpless and the governmental machinery powerless.

Hamburg

It was a matter of deep interest to me to visit Hamburg in view of the fact that Hamburg is a city which declines to affiliate with the new movement looking to the abolition of governmental control of prostitution, and adheres to the medical plan of segregation and strict supervision. U. S. Consul General Thackara, of Berlin, had kindly provided me with a card of introduction to the U. S. Vice and Deputy Consul Ernest H. L. Mummenhoff at Hamburg. Through the courtesy of the latter I gained access to the office of the morals police, but the chief, Herr Bauer, was unwilling to make any communication until I had seen the head of Police Department and made clear my mission. Having secured his acquaintance, Inspector Bauer accorded me an extended interview, in which he declared his readiness to give me full information for our Commission. I found him a man of intelligence. At his elbow, a large library of works in German and French for reference on the theme under discussion. He informed me that he had given twenty-seven years of continuous service to this cause. He expressed himself vigorously, and took strong grounds in support of the Hamburg system. He scouted the whole modern movement as one of faddists, blue-stockings, and visionaries.

Each city has its own problem, he declared. Hamburg's problem is that of a seaport into which sailors flock after long periods of abstinence. Segregation provided them with distinct localities for the satisfaction of what he regarded as their physical needs, and in this manner the city streets were kept free from drunken brawls and bloody crimes. He declared that far from being dens of thugs, the segregated districts were the best policed in the city. The brothel-keepers are themselves most interested in keeping their places quiet and free from crime. They are the first to report any breach of the law, and no such thing as police graft or blackmail is known. He respected the American principle of personal freedom, but insisted that we gave it too much swing. Scattering prostitution, he averred, is like scattering evil, instead of confining it. A mad dog is not allowed to run the streets, a public menace, but is shot down. The insane and feeble-minded are confined; so, too, should the morally weak and degenerate

be kept under control. He spoke strongly, and in no halting terms, about the police scandal in New York, about the sham system, or lack of system, in American cities, which protects vice by making periodic raids, and exacts fines as a tax from brothel-keepers. He thought Hamburg acted more honestly in legally exacting the tax. The sale of drink is not allowed in brothels, but total suppression is unsuccessful.

When I asked about the efforts made to control venereal diseases he described the system, which is identical with that of Berlin and other cities. He provided me with copies of the control books issued to girls, the licenses, and the printed police regulations and office records. He admitted that they were unable to reach all cases, but avowed that this care and cure of part is certainly better than the American system of caring for and curing none. Hamburg is supposed to have about 3000 prostitutes; of these, 1000 are under the reglementation of the morals police. Free medical examinations, regular weekly inspection, and hospital treatment are vigorously enforced.

In education Hamburg is doing nothing officially. Inspector Bauer is opposed to all efforts to instruct children. He sees some good in the movement conducted by Dr. Blaschko, but believes the physicians should confine their efforts to medical research, declaring that for one hundred years the profession has contributed nothing new to our knowledge or treatment of venereal diseases. He also belittled the idea of a single code of morals for men and women in matters of chastity, declaring that while a man pays for the gratification of his sexual instinct, one woman will accept pay from dozens of men in one day only to gratify her lust for money, in order to satisfy her vanity in fine clothes, unless it be the pressure of poverty which impels her.

Bibliography

For the use of the Vice Commission I shall be glad to place at the disposal of the members the following publications, which I have added to my library:

1. The reprint of Dr. Blaschko's important encyclopedia article referred to above.

2. The comprehensive and authoritative work of Dr. Iwan Bloch, now in its sixtieth thousand, entitled "Das Sexualleben unserer Zeit in seiner Beziehung zur modernen Kultur," *i. e.*, "The Sexual Life of our Times in its Relation to Modern Culture."

3. "Die Prostitution in Deutschland"—"Prostitution in Germany," by Robert Hessen, fifth thousand.

4. "Wir jungen Männer"—"We Young Men—The Sexual Problem," by Hans Wegener, one hundred and tenth thousand. There is also an English edition.

5. "Der heilige Skarabæus," by Elsa Jerusalem. A novel referred to by Jane Addams in her book, "A New Conscience and

an Ancient Evil," as a sympathetic study of the "fallen woman." It is a revelation of the toils of "slavery" in which she is bound by the attitude of the State, of society, and the Church, and affords a heart-rending revelation of the white slave traffic and the helplessness of its victims.

6. "Das Hohe-Lied" by Suderman—the same theme.

7. "Jugendlehre," by Dr. F. W. Foerster. The latest educational work of Germany, in its sixtieth thousand, and containing the fullest treatment of the problem of sexual pedagogy.

Summary

To summarize the results of the observations herewith submitted, permit me to indicate that, as I understand it, the vice problem needs to be differentiated as presenting two distinct phases:

1. The safeguarding of public order and public health.
2. The safeguarding of private morals and personal health.

The first is the responsibility of our law-makers, courts, and executives. The second, the function of our homes, our schools, our churches, our press, and all other cultural agencies.

Our primary concern in both phases of this problem is to get rid of the sham conventionality, mawkish sentimentality, and hypocrisy which have largely prevailed in all that concerns this most vital of all human questions. We can no longer close our eyes to the awful effects on body, mind, and soul of the "*laissez faire*" policy of letting it alone, or of ignoring it, or of pretending that it does not exist. We must accept the grim reality. We are dealing with the strongest natural instinct implanted in the race. We are called upon candidly to face the ravages wrought by elemental passions. It is a problem of the ages, but it confronts us with a seriousness it never bore to any previous generation. To us have been given those revelations of modern science which have exposed the secret sources of the hydra-headed evil that fills our hospitals, our blind asylums, our insane asylums, our homes for incurables, our reformatories, our prisons, and mocks the work of philanthropy and moral reform as a task of Sisyphus.

The Difficulties Summarized

The enormous difficulties confronting us dare not be blinked at nor minimized. Our efforts to formulate practical recommendations for the guidance of the local administration will bring us face to face with the necessity of taking sides in a conflict in which the nations, as well as the city governments, of the world are at present enlisted. It is a conflict of fundamental principles, as well as of divergent methods.

The alternatives have been succinctly summarized by Robert Hessen in the work referred to above (pp. 210–211): "Suppress the brothel, and clandestine prostitution is greatly increased.

Tolerate and permit the brothels, they become dominant, and with them the traffic in girls—a predatory system of far-reaching evil. Forbid the traffic in girls—the white slaver becomes more elusive, but his wares no less marketable. Suppress the public prostitutes—their places are filled clandestinely by the girls of the town. Punish these girls—pederasty and onanism consume the vitality of the people. Give the prostitutes license—the hunting down of men and boys goes on brazenly in the most respectable neighborhoods. Segregate the prostitutes and limit them to definite streets—the whole neighborhood is up in arms. Devise carefully considered and wisely drawn laws and regulations—the vast money-interests involved in the conduct of the business prompt to most subtle modes of defeating the law and of buying up the officials, as in France, thus to prevent every good and to promote every evil measure."

General Agreements

The writer who has given this graphic summary of difficulties admits, however, that there are two things whose accomplishment is feasible:

1. The prevention of white slavery.
2. The preservation of cleanliness.

Now, if his most pessimistic point of view will still grant the possibility of so much, let us proceed to do our share at least toward the achievement of these purposes, and we shall have opened the way for the accomplishment of still further results.

The Morals Police

To begin with, I beg leave to call attention to certain important facts revealed by my investigations, in which there is a general consensus of agreement in the practice of all the cities I visited, and in the views of all the persons and authors I have consulted.

The first of these is that, as far as safeguarding the public order, decency, and health are concerned, the administration of the law depends upon its agents, the police, who come in direct contact with the vice that flaunts itself on the streets. I would, therefore, reëmphasize the suggestion made at the outset: We must begin by laboring to raise the police system to a plane of unimpeachable dignity, honor, and trustworthiness, as is the case in Europe. In all the continental countries, I believe without exception, the vice problem is intrusted to a special branch of the police bureau, called the morals police ("Sittenpolizei"—"Police des Moeurs"), as distinguished from the criminal police. "For the administration of any system of control," says Professor Ed. R. A. Seligman ("The Social Evil," p. 133), "experience has demonstrated that a special body of police agents is required. If the ordinary police are permitted to arrest suspected prostitutes,

or to raid houses of prostitution, the responsibility for the care of public morals is dissipated and unlimited opportunities for blackmail created. The system which leaves the initiative to the private citizen is inadequate. For the discovery of the prostitution of minors, for the control of prostitution in public places and upon the street, a limited body of agents, selected for exceptional qualities of tact and integrity, is absolutely essential."

This expresses in brief the general experience of the European cities, and in our country, both the New York "Committee of Fifteen" and the "Chicago Vice Commission" included the creation of a morals police force among the recommendations on which there was unanimous agreement.

Venereal Diseases

A second matter in which all workers and thinkers in this field coincide is the necessity of safeguarding the public health against the frightful ravages of venereal diseases. Society is or should be vastly more interested in staying this contagion than even in the fight against tuberculosis, diphtheria, and yellow fever, now that its direful results are known to exceed the ills of these maladies. The false viewpoint of an ignorant age must, moreover, yield to the true standpoint of our better knowledge. Sexual diseases must not be sweepingly condemned as a shame, but in all cases as a misfortune, for the most innocent persons, equally with the guilty, as we now know, are likely to be subjected to this contagion as to other contagions. Indications point to a world-wide campaign for the extermination of this modern leprosy. As my investigations show, all European countries are taking some measures in this direction. We have seen that in some places venereal diseases are already classed with other contagious diseases; physicians are obliged to make reports of these to the Board of Health; treatment is made compulsory, not merely for prostitutes, but for all infected persons—men as well as women, married persons as well as unmarried.

Instead of letting the infected person suffer in secret or become the victim of dangerous secret remedies or the dupe of the quack, every facility is being offered for private examination and treatment, for free dispensary and hospital service.

Preventive Measures

While rescue work under the auspices of private philanthropic and religious organizations is conducted everywhere, there is a general agreement on the urgency of preventive measures to forestall, wherever possible, the necessity of reform. Some intimation has been given in this report of the awakening, in educational circles and among all religious, moral, and cultural agencies, for a world-wide campaign of enlightenment for the coming generation.

The activities in Germany are being paralleled in our own country by the keen interest of educators and by the active propaganda of the societies for combating the social evil. It is agreed that ignorance is the pitfall to a thousand dangers yielding prostitution, social disease, mental, physical, and moral decay. The Board of Education of Philadelphia and all the agencies for the enlightening of the young need to be brought into more active co-operation with this great present-day movement in behalf of the better instruction of our youth on the vital matters of health and personal purity.

There is general agreement that the stress laid upon physical culture, athletics, and sports is a most sane and valuable aid in rearing our youth to a clean, vigorous, and chaste manhood and womanhood. In this respect America leads and is the envy of the older nations.

Finally, I would point out that, as vice is ultimately a personal matter, the administration of the public welfare can touch and control only those outward manifestations as infringe on the common weal. As for the rest, there is need of an energizing of the spiritual forces of character through the homes, the religious and other agencies of our city. In this summary of the investigations herewith reported I have aimed at searching out those measures which have found general acceptance abroad. The ripened experience of the older communities may thus offer to us a basis on which to proceed in meeting the special needs of our own community. I trust that by this means some serviceable contribution has been offered toward the accomplishment of the serious and difficult task which has been intrusted to our hands.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY BERKOWITZ.

Appendix G

ACTS INTRODUCED BY THE COMMISSION COVERING PROPOSED LEGISLATION

An Act

To make the letting or leasing or loaning of a building or premises for use as a bawdy house or place of prostitution or assignation a misdemeanor, by the owner or agent of the owner of such premises, and to provide for the termination of all lettings and leases of buildings and premises used or occupied for such purposes, and for the recovery of possession thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons shall, as owner or owners, agent for the owners, or being a member of a co-partnership or officer of any corporation owning or acting as agent for the owner, knowingly let, lease, demise or loan any building or premises to be used as a common bawdy house or for purposes of prostitution, or assignation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than five hundred dollars or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than one year or more than two years or both at the discretion of the Court.

Section 2. If any person or persons, owner or owners, agent, member of a co-partnership or officer of any corporation owning or acting as agent for the owner or owners shall receive information expressed in writing and verified by affidavit that such building or premises are used or occupied for any of the purposes or uses mentioned in Section 1 hereof, and shall not, within ten days after receiving such information take proceedings to eject the person or persons using and occupying said building and premises from said building or premises, such person, persons, owner, owners, agent, member of a co-partnership, officer of corporation as aforesaid, shall be held to have knowingly let and permitted the use of said building or premises for such unlawful purposes, and shall thereupon be and become subject to the penalties of this Act.

Section 3. The letting or lease of any building or premises

used or occupied for any of said unlawful purposes shall not be binding and the owner or owners of such building or premises, the agent or the agents of such owner or owners may demand in writing, served upon the premises, the possession of such premises and if within five days after the service of said notice the Lessee or the person in possession of said premises shall fail or refuse to deliver possession thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners, agent or agents of such owner or owners, to apply to any magistrate or justice of the peace within the city or county where the said premises are situate and make an affidavit or affirmation of the fact of said unlawful use and of the service of the notice of demand of possession of said premises, and thereupon the said magistrate or justice of the peace shall forthwith issue his summons to any constable of the proper city or county commanding him to summon such Lessee or person in possession of such premises before such magistrate or justice of the peace on a day certain, not exceeding eight nor less than five days thereafter, to answer such complaint. Service of said summons may be made either upon the Lessee or person in possession of said premises, personally or by leaving a copy of said summons upon the said premises, and the said magistrate or justice of the peace shall on the day appointed proceed to hear the case, and if it shall appear that the said premises have been during said tenancy used for any of the purposes or uses mentioned in Section 1 hereof, he shall enter judgment against said Lessee or person in possession of said premises, and that said premises shall forthwith be delivered up to the owner or owners thereof, or agent or agents of such owner or owners and shall at the request of said complainant issue a writ of possession directed to such constable, commanding him forthwith to deliver possession of the premises to the owner or owners, agent or agents thereof, and also to levy the costs on the defendant in the same manner that executions issued by justices of the peace are directed by law. The record of the conviction of any person for keeping or maintaining a bawdy house or house of prostitution or assignation in said building or premises shall be conclusive proof of the unlawful use thereof for the purposes of this Act,—*provided* such fact may be established by any other relevant evidence.

Section 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith or the provisions that are supplied hereby are hereby repealed.

An Act

To enjoin and abate houses of lewdness, assignation, and prostitution, to declare the same to be nuisances, to enjoin the person or persons who conduct or maintain the same and the owner or agent of any building used for such purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General

Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That Whoever shall erect, establish, use, own or lease any building, or place used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution is guilty of a nuisance, and the building, or place in or upon which such lewdness, assignation or prostitution is committed, or permitted, or exists, and the furniture and fixtures therein and thereon are also declared a nuisance and shall be enjoined and abated as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. Whenever such a nuisance is kept, or exists, as defined in this Act, the District Attorney of any county, or any citizen of any county may maintain an action in equity in the name of the Commonwealth upon the relation of such District Attorney or citizen, to perpetually enjoin said nuisance, the person or persons conducting or maintaining the same, and the owner or agent of the owner of the building or premises upon which said nuisance exists. In such action the court, or any judge thereof, may, upon the filing of a bill alleging that the nuisance complained of exists, allow a temporary writ of injunction without bond, three days' notice being given to the defendant or defendants of the hearing of the application for a final injunction. Any violation of the provisions of the injunction herein provided for shall be a contempt as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 3. In such action evidence of the general reputation of the place shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the existence of said nuisance. If the complaint is filed by a citizen, it shall not be dismissed except upon a sworn statement made by the complainant and his counsel of record, setting forth the reasons why the action should be dismissed and the dismissal approved by the District Attorney, in writing, or in open court. If the court is of the opinion that the action ought not to be dismissed he may direct the District Attorney to prosecute such action to judgment and if the action is continued more than one term of court any citizen of the County, or the District Attorney thereof, may be substituted for the complaining party and prosecute said action to judgment.

SECTION 4. In case of the violation of any injunction granted under the provisions of this Act, the Court, or any judge thereof, may summarily try and punish the offender. The proceedings in case of such violation shall be commenced by filing in the said Court an information under oath, setting out the alleged facts constituting such violation, upon which the court or any judge thereof shall cause a warrant to issue, under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits or upon the admission of either party or upon oral examination of witnesses. Any one found guilty of contempt under the provisions of this Section shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than three nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 5. If the existence of the nuisance be established in an action as provided in this Act, or in any other proceeding or action, civil or criminal, an order of abatement shall be entered as a part of the judgment in the case, which order shall direct the removal from the building or premises of all fixtures and furniture or other movable property used in conducting the nuisance, and shall direct the sale thereof in the manner provided for the sale of chattels under executions, and the effectual closing of the building or place against its use for any purpose, and so keeping it closed for a period of one year unless sooner released.

SECTION 6. If the owner or the agent of the owner appears and pays the costs of the proceeding and files a bond with sureties approved by the court or any judge thereof in the full value of the property, conditioned that he will immediately abate said nuisance and prevent the same from being established or kept within a period of one year thereafter, the court, or any judge thereof, may stay the order for the sale of the personal property on said premises and closing the same for one year, provided that if the owner shall not fully keep and perform all the terms and conditions of said bond said order of sale and for closing the premises may, by direction of the court, be enforced at any time.

AN ACT

Making it a misdemeanor to solicit, procure or induce a person to perform any act of adultery, fornication, buggery, sodomy or any other unlawful, unnatural sexual intercourse, providing for the tak ng of finger prints of defendants convicted thereunder, and of the admission of the records thereof in evidence.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person shall solicit, procure or induce another person to do or perform any act of adultery, fornication, buggery, sodomy or any other unlawful or unnatural sexual intercourse, whether such solicitation, procurement or inducement be or occur upon a street, or highway or in a court or alley, or from the door, window or other opening of any building, or in or about any place of public resort or amusement such persons so soliciting shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year for the first offense, and for not less than one year nor more than two years for each subsequent offense.

SECTION 2. The Court, or any judge thereof imposing sentence hereunder may commit the offender, if a female to an institution either public or private for the reform of immoral persons. Provided, however, that such commitment may at any

time thereafter be transferred to the county jail if in the judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions it is deemed advisable so to do.

Section 3. Upon any conviction for any of said offenses, and before commitment of the defendant, the District Attorney of the county in which such conviction shall occur, shall cause to be made or procured a finger print impression of the offender, the record whereof shall be filed in the office of such District Attorney, which imprint shall be available for identification upon subsequent arrest for an offense under this Act, and shall be admissible in evidence in any proceeding thereunder.

Section 4. No witness shall be excused under any allegation or pretense whatever in any prosecution under this Act from giving his or her testimony in respect to any act thereunder, but no evidence given or facts divulged by him or her shall be used or employed against him or her in any criminal prosecution whatsoever.

All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith or supplied hereby are hereby repealed.

An Act

Amending the third section of an act entitled "An Act regulating the sale, prescription, and possession of cocaine, its salts, derivatives, or compounds," &c., approved the eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nine, by providing that a violation thereof shall constitute a felony instead of a misdemeanor and prescribing the penalties therefor.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That Section 3 of the Act approved the eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled "An act regulating the sale, prescription, and possession of cocaine, its salts, derivatives, or compounds," &c., which reads as follows:

"Section 3. That if any person—not being a practicing physician, dentist, or veterinarian, or manufacturer or wholesale or retail dealer in drugs—shall have in his or her possession any cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or their salts, or any patent or proprietary remedies containing the same, except by reason of a prescription of a practicing physician, dentist, or veterinarian, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment of not more than six months or both or either, at the discretion of the Court," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 3. That if any person—not being a practicing physician, dentist, or veterinarian, or manufacturer or wholesale or

retail dealer in drugs—shall have in his or her possession, or shall sell, exchange, give or dispose of the same to any other person or persons, for any purpose whatsoever, any opium, cocaine, or their alkaloids or derivatives or salts, or any patent or proprietary remedies containing the same, except by reason of a prescription of a practicing physician, dentist, or veterinarian, he shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment of not less than one year and not more than five years, or both or either, at the discretion of the court.

An Act

Requiring general hospitals, and hospitals the purpose and practice of which is not limited to the treatment of special diseases, or to the reception, care and treatment of special classes of people or patients, receiving State aid by appropriations for or in aid of the erection, improvement, control, maintenance or support thereof to establish and maintain separate wards therein for the treatment and the reception therein of persons suffering from venereal diseases.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representat ves of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That every general hospital and every hospital, the purpose and practice of which is not limited to the treatment of special diseases, or to the reception, care and treatment of special classes of people or patients, receiving State aid by appropriations for or in aid of the erection, improvement, control, maintenance or support thereof, shall after the payment to such hospitals of the amount of such appropriations, and so long as they shall from time to time continue to receive such appropriations, establish and maintain in each of said hospitals suitable separate wards to which persons suffering from venereal diseases, shall upon application be admitted, and wherein such persons shall receive treatment for such diseases.

Section 2. Such wards for the treatment of venereal diseases shall contain in each of said hospitals one-tenth the total number of beds in such hospital, and shall be capable of receiving and keeping therein one-tenth the total number of persons which each of said hospitals shall be capable of receiving and keeping.

Section 3. Whenever any such hospital as hereinbefore described shall, after the approval of this Act, have received an appropriation from the State for, or in aid of its erection, improvement, control, maintenance or support, no appropriation for any such purpose or purposes shall thereafter be made by the Legislature or the amount thereof paid by the State Treasurer to such hospital or any successor thereof, until the directors or managers

thereof shall make under oath and file in the office of the State Treasurer a statement that such hospital has provided and has maintained, and does maintain since the receipt by it of the amount of the last appropriation to it a fully equipped and suitable separate ward for the treatment of venereal diseases, containing the number of beds, and capable of receiving the number of patients as provided for and required by this act.

4296
45

36.T.48.
A report on existing conditions1913
Countway Library AUJ42
3 2044 045 235 645

DATE DUE

FEB 2 8 1979

DEMCO 38-297

36.T.48.
A report on existing conditions1913
Countway Library AUJ4296
3 2044 045 235 645
HD